New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Vote so as to keep loyalty at a premium, and treason at a discount.

If there is any one thing upon which this nation is inflexibly determined, it is that the fruits of the war, in which 300,000 of its sons perished, *shall not be lost.*

If you don't want to see the Rebel war-debt and Rebel war damages and Rebel pension claims become a stock, to be bought up by Northern and European as well as Southern speculators and *lobbied through Congress*, vote against every man in any the least degree tinctured with Johnson's policy.

Andrew Johnson has endeavored to subvert and change the Constitutional Government of the United States by usurping the functions of Congress and depriving it of its rightful power in the Government of the country. Every candidate for office on the Johnson ticket sustains the President in this high crime and misdemeanor.

The brave people who put 2,800,000 men in the field, and who buried 300,000 of their bravest and best in soldiers' graves, will not admit that, though able to conquer the Rebellion armed and in war, they are unable to conquer it unarmed and in peace. The politics of this country are mortgaged, and the mortgage is written on crape and with blood. The People will vote as they fought.

The official investigation of the loss of the Evening Star has been finished, and the report sent to Washington. It is to the effect that the vessel and engines were in good order, and of sufficient strength, and that the cause of the loss was the want of a crew. There were but six sailors, who were unable to manage the steamer in the storm. The report is positive in the statement that with a sufficient crew the vessel could have been safely brought into port.

If President Johnson had undertaken to "leave the flag with thirty-six stars" in the late Rebel States, it would have been torn to shreds as soon as handed out, and he would probably have been torn to pieces. Throughout those States the Confederate flags used in the Rebellion are carefully laid away *for future use.* Unless the North presents a bold and solid front in support of Congress, there will inevitably be another civil war, and that at not a distant day.

Our special dispatches confirm the rumors of a general war on the Indian frontier. Gen. Sherman is taking active measures to protect the settlements, and energy is needed, if, as is said, 15,000 Indians are on the war-path. The Ute tribe seem to have been drawn into the war by the accidental killing of 12 of their number, and the trouble is no doubt greatly due to the military abuses of which we have published the particulars.

A People encroaching on itself!—a Congress elected by the People encroaching on the People!—the People's Representatives "the only branch of the Government from the encroachments of which any serious danger to our institutions is to be apprehended"!!! This is the gist of Andrew Johnson's last pronunciamento against popular Government, through his Secretary of the Interior, Browning. There is a sure cure for this insanity—an overwhelming Radical majority in the XLth and the XLIst Congresses.

A Catholic priest, the Rev. John McMahon, is the second supposed Fenian soldier whom the Canadian Court has condemned to death. The prisoner's defense is that he was on his way to Montreal on private business, when, owing to his character as a priest, he was impressed into the service of the wounded and dying. His sentence, if fulfilled, will look very much like an impolitic and wanton severity, and, for humanity's sake, it is to be hoped the Canadian Government will spare itself the questionable satisfaction of killing a priest.

Andrew Johnson has taken up the lost battle of the South and succeeds Gen. Lee as the leader of the power which was beaten in the field by Sheridan, Grant, Thomas, and Sherman. The Rebellion, driven out of the field of battle, has made a masterly retreat into politics, and has its headquarters in the White House. Every Copperhead Congressman elected will be a reënforcement to this obstinate cause more potent and valuable than would have been a brigade of Butternut infantry in the closing fight of the war. Voters, go to the polls and intercept these Rebel reënforcements!

It is no secret that the health of the French Emperor has for some time been declining, and that serious alarms are felt as to his recovery. On the 9th of October the celebrated Dr. Langenbeck, the chief surgeon of the Prussian army, left for Biarritz to consult with the physicians of the Emperor on the possibility of an operation. On the next day a dispatch was received from the Prussian Embassy in Paris that there was no hope of recovery for Napoleon, and that his death may be hourly expected, the fact being only still kept secret.

The Indians in Colorado are again on the war-path. A dispatch from Julesburg, dated Oct. 24, states that they drove many herd of stock, killed several of the night-herders, and wounded a number of others. Two companies of cavalry were at once sent against them from Julesburg, who killed and wounded a number of them, and captured all their poneys, wigwams, and arms. Further troubles are expected. The feeling in the Territories against the Indians is very bitter, and they will have to pay dearly for every outrage committed by them.

Again we urge upon every Republican voter the solemn importance of the next session of registers. All the needed advice to guide them in the duty of making their registry safe and their votes secure has been promulgated officially and otherwise; but those who have party interests in charge should still further see that there is no ground for misunderstanding. On the day appointed for revising the registry, our friends should make certain that every legal voter is registered, and that all others are stricken off the lists. With this faithfully done, the work of State and City will be triumphant.

The Republicans in the XIth Indiana District elected, in 1864, Mr. T. N. Stillwell to represent them in Congress. Mr. Stillwell enlisted in the bread and butter brigade, and was therefore repudiated by his constituency, who nominated Gen. Shanks in his stead. Stillwell thereupon went over to the Democracy, and carried with him the leading newspaper of the district. The returns show that Gen. Shanks has been elected by a majority of 2,877, a Republican gain of 637 over Stillwell's majority in 1864. This is but another item of the accumulating evidence proving that the people who govern this country are guided by principles and not by men.

The correspondence of Mr. Seward with the British Minister and our Consul at Toronto, shows that the Government has promptly responded to the demand of the people generally that it should interfere in behalf of the American citizens condemned to death as Fenians. The request that the lives of Col. Lynch and the Rev. Mr. McMahon shall be spared ought to have weight with the British Government, and the President having aided to get these unhappy men into their danger, is bound to use all energy in relieving them. We trust that the application will be successful, and that the British Government will understand that it is not merely the President who pleads for mercy, but the American nation, which would justly regard the execution of these prisoners as cruelty and injustice.

The Mayor of Quebec and others have issued an appeal for contributions to relieve the sufferers by the great fire in that city, and ask aid from the generous-hearted of every land. We hope Americans will not be found illiberal, for few disasters have been more terrible than this fire, by which nearly eighteen thousand persons were left homeless, without food or clothing. The rigor of a Canadian Winter will add to the sufferings of women and children; nor can their fellow-countrymen entirely supply their wants. That charity which the people of the United States have so often extended will not now be solicited in vain. We are glad that the citizens of Quebec are resolved not to tempt danger again, and that a number of persons have been prosecuted for erecting wooden buildings on the ruins of the burned district. To-day we report subscriptions in this city to the amount of $5,790.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The list of appointments of officers to the new regiments in the Regular Army has been completed for some time, and it is in the hands of the President. There seems to be a hitch, however, in the President's confirming the selections of Gen. Grant and Secretary Stanton. It was hoped that politics would be ignored in this matter, but it seems the President is so besieged with his political friend to have their favorites provided for, that he has to cancel many of the contemplated appointments. Gen. Sherman is just now kept busy helping to complete the list. His well-known conservative views make him very popular at the White House, and in case he takes the War Desk, which is currently reported at present, he is likely to become the right-hand man of the President. It is said that when Sherman becomes Secretary of War he will call to his aid as Assistant Secretary either Gordon Granger or Gen. Custer....The arrangements for one of the greatest ocean yacht races ever contemplated, has just been made between the owners of these rival yachts of the New-York squadron. The match is to be an ocean race, between New-York and Cowes (Isle of Wight) England, for a purse of $90,000, the start to be made during the second week of December. The following yachts are now entered for this great race: Mr. Osgood's Fleetwing, Mr. Bennett's Henrietta, and Mr. Lorillard's Vesta. All of these vessels have tested their qualities, as our columns have testified. The Henrietta and Vesta recently ran an ocean race of 200 miles, through a gale which compelled steamers and merchantmen to put into port for shelter, and proved their stanchness by that best of all tests. Further particulars in regard to this great match will be made known in due time....The quantity of tobacco seized for confiscation in Richmond, shortly after the evacuation, by Col. Loomis, United States Treasury Agent, and registered as Confederate States property, valued at $200,000, has been taken possession of by the Sheriff of Henrico County, Va., by exparte proceedings under an injunction granted by the Hustings Court, Judge Lyons presiding. The Government has employed Judge Ames of this city to assist District-Attorney Chandler in an endeavor to restore the property into his hands. The case is to be called up on Thursday at Richmond.....Secretary Stanton has appointed a board, consisting of officers on duty in his department to prepare plans and make estimates of the cost of erection of grand buildings in Washington for barracks for troops, and ask Congress to vote money for the project. It is proposed to erect these barracks on a grand scale, and make them a credit to the country. The present system of barracks for soldiers stationed there is both mean and disgraceful, and the new movement will evidently be carried out....Circular No. 46 from the Paymaster-General, contains certain important instructions to paymasters in regard to the manner of preparing accounts of bounty payments, and also prescribes the forms to be used in such cases. Soldiers paid upon final statements will receive all bounties accruing to them under the different Acts of Congress. Others will receive their bounties upon settlement of their accounts at the Paymaster-General's office....The Masonic Fraternity of the United States are invited by the Grand Lodge of Maryland to participate in the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, now being constructed in Baltimore. Arrangements are making to have a grand demonstration, and it is expected that Master Masons, Companions and Sir Knights from all parts of the Union will be largely represented on the occasion. The ceremonies will take place on the 20th of November....At the last session of the Legislature of Alabama, a charter was granted to the Mobile and Alabama Grand Trunk Railroad Company. The main line is to be 194 miles long, terminating in the valley of the Cahawba River. The branches will make 58 miles more. The road will pursue a northwardly course up the Valley of the Mobile, Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers for 60 miles, thence north-easterly between the Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, connecting with the Selma and Meridian road, with the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers, and the north-east and south-west Alabama Railroads. It is estimated that coal from the Alabama coal fields can be delivered at Mobile at $6 88 per ton if this road is built....The work of boring the Hoosac Mountain, in Western Massachusetts, is going forward at three principal places—on the easterly side, near the Deerfield River, at the top, and on the west side. The shaft at the top is 317 feet deep, from the bottom of which the bore is extended east and west. The distance already drilled is about 1,000 feet. Nitro-glycerine is used in blasting, and found more effective than gunpowder. The progress made in the cut is from 16 to 24 feet per week. The total distance gained is more than a mile. Three miles of solid rock yet remain to be tunneled....On the 23d inst., a regatta came off at Poughkeepsie. The distance rowed was 2½ miles up the river, turn a stake boat and return, the one coming in first taking the first prize of $125; the second, $75, and the third, $50. The following entries were made: John McKiel of Cold Spring, Ella; Wm. Stevens of Poughkeepsie, Radical; James Roosley of Poughkeepsie, Clipper; Charles Inklehorn of Poughkeepsie, Stave; John McGready of New-York, no name; Gilbert Ward of Cornwall, Josey; Charles McKiel of Coldspring, Know Nothing; Homer Wooden of Poughkeepsie, What Is It; John Biglin of New-York, Reuben E. Fenton. McKiel took the lead from the first, and kept it all through the race, making the five miles in 37:35. Stevens came next, winning the second prize in 38:22, while Ward came after, winning the third prize in 38:37. Biglin gave up when nearly half way down the homestretch....Another yacht race took place on Friday last, on Long Island Sound. The distance sailed was 186 miles. The Vesta was again declared the winner, making the distance in 24 hours and 38 minutes. The amount of money involved was $500....The annual meeting of the National Wool-Growers' Association has been called to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 14th of November....*The St. John (N. B.) Telegraph* says that on the 10th inst. a Captain of the United States, with a sergeant, corporal and two privates, all armed and in uniform, crossed over to Indian Island, opposite Eastport, Me., and attempted to carry off a person named Northup, who, with several others, had deserted from the American force stationed in Eastport. The kidnappers laid violent hands on the man, and were hurrying him into the boat, when a number of young men belonging to the island rushed to the scene and released him. The facts have been reported to the Governor of New-Brunswick....People from the rural districts report that the forests seem to have fallen prematurely into the sere and yellow leaf, and that the trees are as bare and leafless as they usually are a month from this time. There has been no frost of any consequence, and the untimely fall of the leaf puzzles those most profoundly versed in the science of woodcraft.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The Titusville (Pa.) Herald gives further particulars of the late terrible accident on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad on the 17th inst. It says that of the 100 passengers on the train there were but two that escaped unharmed. There seems to be little room for doubt that this terrible disaster was deliberately planned and executed for the purpose of robbing the victims. A rail had been removed from the inside of the curve, and the train thus precipitated down an embankment of 40 feet. The cars rolled twice over in this descent, and but for a line of beeches and maples bordering the bank of French Creek, nothing could have prevented the entire train and its living contents from being hurled into the water. As it was, the train was literally knocked into splinters, or, to use the more forcible expression of a somewhat excited passenger, "It was ground to powder—it was pulverized!" Excepting the wheels, trucks, and iron work of the coaches, there is nothing that can be used for any purpose but fuel; and while the victims of this fiendish outrage were lying unconscious amid the debris, or painfully endeavoring to extricate their bodies from the appalling wreck, they were robbed and plundered by men who had apparently come to their assistance. The railroad company have offered a reward of $2,000 for the detection of any party connected in this cold-blooded atrocity.... Turk's Island, on Saturday, the 30th of September, was visited with a terrific hurricane, destroying over eight hundred houses and their contents. Twenty lives were lost, and a number of persons were crippled and otherwise injured. Over 3,000 persons were rendered houseless, penniless, and almost naked. The whole laboring portion of the colony is in the most destitute condition. The public schools, armory, jail, quarantine hospital, market, and all the Government buildings were blown down. The Government house and public offices were shattered. Six foreign and 12 island craft were lost with 20 of their crews. At Salt Cay the ruin is equally severe. Five vessels are ashore, among them the following: Schooner Sally J. Aiken of Wilmington, Del., and brigantine A. G. Cattell of Philadelphia. At Cockburn Harbor the ruin is quite as great. Scarcely enough houses remain to shelter the destitute..... Commander Cooper of the United States steamer Winooski, reports to the Navy Department that in the late hurricane in Nassau, the destruction on land and disasters at sea were awful. The poorer classes on several of the islands were trusting to their plantations, which it seems on some of the islands were all destroyed. More than 30 public and private buildings were destroyed on the Island of New-Providence....It is stated as a singular fact that counterfeiting the currency of the United States has reached such a perfection that counterfeit fractional currency is regularly redeemed at the Treasury here, and canceled and destroyed with the rest of the mutilated currency....The New-Jersey Legislative bribery cases were concluded at Trenton on Thursday. In the case of the State agt. Garret Van Wagoner, the jury, under direction of the Court, rendered a verdict of "Not guilty." No case, in the opinion of the State's counsel, was made out. The case of Barclay Haines, in consequence of the absence of witnesses for the State, went off for the term. In the second indictment against Daniel Holsman, the State's counsel entered a *nolle prosequi* in consequence of a defect in the indictment..... A desperate life-convict in the Kingston Penitentiary stabbed another convict on Tuesday. While the parties were employed in the cabinet-shop, a small dog barked at the life-convict, when the other laughed. For this indulgence the life-convict threw a plane at the offender, and then rushed at him with a chisel, which he drove completely through the fleshy part of his thigh, severing some of the arteries. It is not many days since another convict suddenly seized a razor, and, before it could be wrested from him, inflicted about a dozen gashes on his throat and neck, laughing all the while as if it were a rare joke, while the blood flowed and spurted from him in streams.... A year or more ago Capt. Mills of the Police of this city, in making a descent upon a disorderly house, frequented by prize-fighters and gamblers, took into custody a man who, on his way to prison, stated that he was Alderman McMullen of Philadelphia, but notwithstanding this statement the Captain locked him up, telling him that he had heard of him before. On Friday last, the Captain having occasion to make a professional visit to Philadelphia was arrested on a frivolous charge, at the instigation of Alderman McMullen, and locked up, but was released the next day upon a writ of Habeas Corpus. After being released he met the Alderman, who greeted him with the most scurrilous abuse, and endeavored to have the Captain arrested again, but the Alderman was finally bound over to keep the peace by the Mayor, who had to detail policemen to protect Capt. Mills while in that city, he being warned by some of the Alderman's friends that he had better leave in 12 hours, or they would shoot him.... Acting-Master Holley, commanding the United States steamer Newbern, reports to the Department from Key West, on the 4th, when in latitude 29:38 North, longitude 80:06 West, he discovered a large piece of floating timber, and by a vigilant watch discovered a raft containing five men. They proved to be the captain, second mate, cook and two seamen of the British bark Ambroseine, which foundered in a gale October 1. They were from Pensacola, Florida, bound to Queenstown, and when picked up were without food and clothing, and nearly exhausted. The raft was small, the sea heavy, and it was with the greatest difficulty they were enabled to hold on until rescued. These men were the remainder of a crew of fifteen, ten of whom had perished. It appears from a report of this to the English Consul at Key West, who was apprised of the disaster by Acting Master Holley, that the parties rescued were 58 miles from the nearest land. Their vessel foundered 75 miles east of Cape Canaveral....*The Milwaukee Sentinel* says that on Friday of last week, a girl in the employ of the Wisconsin Paper Company, while engaged in assorting rags, found about $1,050 in 7.30 bonds and greenbacks, in an old knapsack, which had been purchased along with some other rags. She communicated her good fortune to two of her companions, and shared the money with them. They attempted to keep it secret, but the purchase of some expensive article of dress aroused suspicion, and led to an investigation and recovery of over $900 by the Company....The liabilities of Alden, Frink & Weston amount in the aggregate to $324,109 05, about one-fifth of which is held in New-York and the remainder in Troy and Cohoes. It is not supposed that the assets amount to much more than one-half of the above sum.

RELIGIOUS.

The Centennial celebration of the anniversary of St. Paul's chapel commenced last Sunday and was concluded yesterday. There were services three times each day. Yesterday the services were of a very interesting character, when the sermon preached 100 years ago by the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty was read....Major-Gen. Howard delivered an address on Sunday evening before the New-England Church in Forty-first-st., on the "Religious wants of the South." He said he had always believed that the hand of God was in the late war, but though the fighting was over on the battle-field, the moral war yet remained to be won. He believed that there was a great opening for missionary labor in the South, and the fact that those of other denominations were preparing for the work should be an incentive to Congregationalists to make an effort to gather so many souls into the true Christian fold....A meeting of the American Missionary Society was held in New-Haven on the 22d, whose object was to raise funds for the establishment of a normal school for colored teachers. Mr. Whipple stated that suitable grounds had been procured at Hampton, near Fortress Monroe, and that the Society need $3,000 to carry out their plans. Addresses were made by Gen. Armstrong of the Freedmen's Bureau and others....At the recent Plenary Council at Baltimore, one of the principal subjects of discussion was the status of the black race in the States, and in the Church. It was the uniform opinion of the Southern bishops that here was a very wide field for missionary effort, and that the Church would be justified in a liberal expenditure of men and money in gathering the scattering sheep into the Catholic fold. It was also agreed that there should be entire liberty of political opinion among clerical and lay members of the Church, a permission which will greatly inure to the cause of freedom....At the annual meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College, held on Tuesday at Cambridge, the Rev. Edward E. Hale offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Corporation and with the Trustees of the proposed Methodist Institute, to consider the propriety of connecting that Institute with the College. The resolve passed, and the committee was appointed as follows: The Rev. Messrs. Hale, Clarke, Miner, and Messrs. Dana and Richardson. The President, the Rev. Thomas Hill, suggested in his report that great good might be accomplished by the endowment of scholarships for graduates, the incumbents to give a certain amount of time to the instruction of undergraduates.... The Rev. Prof. D. E. Bartlett of Hartford has accepted the invitation of the Boston Deaf-Mute Christian Association to locate in Boston and become permanently their teacher and pastor, and will shortly be installed.

THE INDIANS.

A special dispatch from Chicago, dated Oct. 2[illegible], says that evidences of widespread troubles on the Indian frontier have accumulated more rapidly than [illegible] within the past few days. A general war [illegible] imminent. Gen. Sherman has ceased to discredit alarming reports, and is taxing every energy to throw troops into the imperiled districts; 15,000 Indian warriors are declared by the latest advices to be actually on the war-path....A letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs from New-Mexico, says that they are on the eve of a relentless war, owing to the mismanagement of the military, as one of the officers, while intoxicated, drew a pistol upon one of the chiefs, and threatened to shoot him, when he left and said he would go somewhere else where he could live in peace, without having a pistol drawn upon him to kill him; whereupon he withdrew with his band, a most powerful tribe, who are now on the war-path. Later advices say that they attacked the herd at Fort McRae, and ran off after killing two of the guards. A party of negro troops sent in pursuit did not succeed in recapturing the stock. These Indians have drove off herds from Camp Mombres and Fort Cummings, and complete their work by doing the same at Fort McRae. At Camp Mombres and Fort Cummings they not only ran off the sheep and beef herds, but also the horses of the cavalry companies stationed there. In not one single instance were they overtaken, although pursuit was invariable, at Fort McRae as well as at other places. The herd was stolen from within sight of the post....A letter from Gen. Kit Carson to the Governor of Colorado Territory, says that they are now involved in a war with the Ute Indians, and on the 6th instant they drove off a lot of stock at the Herfam, killing one man and taking prisoner a woman and four children. He recommends the isolated settlers to organize for defense, and to send their women and children to a place of safety....A letter from Fort Union, Montana, dated Oct. 1, says a party of miners, descending the river in a Mackinaw boat, encamped for the night at the mouth of Milk River, and were attacked by a band of about fifty Sioux Indians. After five hours hard and bloody fighting, the Indians were driven off with a loss of twenty-one killed. The whites had four killed and several wounded. One white man named Kent shot ten Indians and killed three others with his knife. The Indians were armed with guns, clubs and knives....The Denver papers publish atrocities committed by the Utes, among them a Mr. Cotts whom they killed, severing his head from his body, and carrying it with them tied to a saddle. No estimate is yet made of the number of head of cattle, horses, and mules shot down and drove off not yet recovered, but the number is very great....A special dispatch from Julesburg, Colorado, dated Oct. 24, says that 250 head of stock were driven off by the Indians within a few miles of Mount Sedgwick. One hundred head of mules, owned by Henry Carlisle, freighters for the overland stage line, and 150 head of cattle, belonging to Veasey, Wall & Co., of Denver, were also driven off. Several of the night herders were killed by the savages and a number of others wounded. Trains have been attacked at various points, but in each case the Indians have been repulsed.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

A special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, dated New-Orleans, Oct. 27, says that it is reported on good authority that Gov. Wells and Judge Howell, who claim to be President of the Constitutional Convention of 1864, are about reconvening that body, and that they have ordered elections of delegates to fill vacancies. The Governor says that he has assurances from leading members of Congress that he will be sustained by force if necessary.... Great excitement and indignation are manifested among the Administration party of New-Orleans at the removal of United States Marshal Bullett and the appointment of McKee....Mathew Gibson, a citizen, charged with murdering Sergeant Shuck of the 6th United States Cavalry, in Park county, Texas, has been arrested by the civil authorities and held for that under bonds. He was afterward arrested by a military order from Gen. Heintzleman. He was then brought by habeas corpus before District Judge Goode, who decided that the military had no jurisdiction of his offense, he being a citizen. ....Lafayette McLaws, formerly a major-general in the Confederate army, received a pardon from the President last week....A dispatch from Nashville, dated the 24th inst., states that a Freedmen's School in Stevenson, Alabama, was burned to the ground on the 22d. It was erected under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Aid Society, the negroes themselves having contributed liberally toward its construction. The building was completed on Saturday, and was to have been formally opened by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell on the day on which it was burned. It was quite likely the work of some heartless scoundrels. ...the citizens of the town held a meeting afterward and passed resolutions denouncing the outrage....A special dispatch from Leavenworth, says that a man has arrived at that place from Liberty, Mo., who states that he was driven from there, and that two men were killed. The Supervisors of Registration have been arrested and are confined in the jail. Threats have been made by the Rebels to clear out the Registrars and destroy their books. There has been great trouble, and the indications are of the most serious kind....It is confidently stated that Gen. Sheridan has been ordered to report to Washington. It is understood that the order originates from the present state of our Mexican relations....The Legislature of Mississippi have passed a series of resolutions in reference to Jeff. Davis, eulogizing his character, and denouncing his imprisonment as "unwarranted by the Constitution and the law," and demanding his speedy release. They propose to send some members of the Mississippi bar to defend him in case he is tried, and call for subscriptions in aid of his family.

THE FREEDMEN.

Major-Gen. D. E. Sickles, commanding the Department of the South, has issued an order providing that no person will be permitted to interfere with the right of the freed people, in common with all others, to sell and dispose of the products of their labor in their own way as they may choose. This order is not to be construed to revoke any temporary regulation established by competent authority, prohibiting the sale of products raised on shares until the crops shall have been prepared for market and properly divided, nor to prevent an authorized officer or agent on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau from acting as umpire in the settlement of disputes arising out of the division of crops raised on shares.... A Committee of the citizens of Henry Co., Ga., having sent a remonstrance to Gen. Tillson against sending troops to garrison the town of McDonough, has written an answer to the Committee who presented it, giving particulars of some of the outrages which have been perpetrated on the Freedmen, and severely censuring the civil authorities for their neglect of duty in the matter. Gen. Tillson informs them that he will maintain a garrison in Henry County, until the conduct of the people and the action of the civil authorities warrant the belief that the laws will be enforced and all classes of citizens protected. Longer to trust mere professions in presence of facts in my possession would be to indulge in criminal credulity.

MEXICO.

Gen. Sheridan, on the 26th inst., issued the following important order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23, 1866.

GENERAL: I am satisfied that there is only one way in which the state of affairs on the Rio Grande can be bettered, and that is by giving the heartiest support to the only Government in Mexico recognized by our own—the only one which is really friendly to us. You will, therefore, warn all adherents of any party or pretended government in Mexico or State of Tamaulipas that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and the United States; and, also, that they will not be allowed to remain in our territory and receive the protection of our flag in order to complete their machinations for the violation of our neutrality laws. These instructions will be enforced against the adherents of the Imperial buccaneers representing the so-called Imperial Government of Mexico, and also against the Ortega, Santa Anna, and other factions. President Juarez is the acknowledged head of the Liberal Government of Mexico.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

To Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. L. Sedgwick, commanding Sub-District of Rio Grande, Brownsville, Texas.

Gen. Ortega has sent an official letter to Gen. Sheridan, protesting against the assumption that Juarez is the head of the legal Government of Mexico, and claims to be the duly appointed President of the Republic. Gen. Sheridan made no reply, but sent a copy of his instructions to Gen. Sedgwick commanding at Brownsville, for the information of Ortega. It is stated that Ortega can proceed as far as Brownsville, but if he attempts to cross he will be arrested....The anticipated attack on Matamoros by Cortinas has not yet taken place, though skirmishing is continually going on....Francisco P. de Castillo, representative of the Imperial Mexican Government here, publishes a protest against the language adopted by Sheridan respecting Maximilian in his letter touching Mexican interests. ....The Mexican Minister in Washington has received dispatches from the City of Puebla, Mexico, containing the official report of the battle of Ixmiquilpam, where the Belgian Legion was entirely cut to pieces. Colonel Vander Smissen, the Belgian Commander, attacked Ixmiquilpam, a place thirty leagues from the City of Mexico, defended by Mexicans, who repulsed the Belgian demonstration. The Belgian Legion lost 20 officers killed on the spot. The legion retired to Tututa, leaving their artillery and trains in the hands of the Mexicans. Their officers who have survived that battle have since embarked at Vera Cruz for Belgium..... Our Government has refused to grant an extension of time to the French Government for the removal of the troops, and insist that it shall commence at once and proceed as rapidly as possible in removing them. In view of the anarchy prevalent in Mexico, our Government will be prepared to protect the Juarez Government and finally establish it. In consideration of this, Lower California and the northern part of Sinaloa and Chihuahua are to be ceded to the United States. No agreement [illegible] our Government [illegible] guarantee [illegible] claims against Mexico, but should it appear expedient, it will not hesitate to do so. The enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine and the establishment of a stable republican government in Mexico are considered of paramount importance. The matter has been fully discussed in the Cabinet, and unanimously agreed upon....A band of robbers on the Rio Grande, about 50 in number, have been committing great outrages. They were pursued by companies of Rancheros and United States colored troops, and five of them have been killed. The gang is composed of Americans who were enlisted on the Liberal Mexican side, but who deserted after the quarrels in Matamoros. The robbers are all well mounted, and are making their way toward San Antonio.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A dispatch by the Atlantic Cable, dated London, Saturday, 8th inst., says that the British Government is about to ask of Parliament an increase of £1,000,000 sterling in the amount voted for the army, and a large additional amount to that appropriated in former years for the navy. ....*The London Globe*, in an editorial, alludes to a design entertained by the Courts of Prussia and Sweden to absorb the Kingdom of Denmark....A London dispatch says that advices from Japan are conflicting. The latest report is that the Tycoon's army has suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of the insurgents, and that the Tycoon has, in consequence, abdicated.

SPAIN.

The State Department has received copies of Spanish official documents, including one intended to render impossible, henceforth, the successful prosecution of the African slave-trade in Cuba and Porto Rico. The punishment of death is to be visited on captains, pilots, supercargoes, and mates of the slavery vessels that may make armed resistance on the coast of Africa, or those of Cuba, or of Porto Rico, or on the high seas, to vessels of war charged with capturing them, and the said captains, pilots, supercargoes and mates of vessels that engage in the business. Heavy penalties of both fine and imprisonment are prescribed for other classes of offense in connection with this subject.

FRANCE.

The condition of the Empress Carlotta is described as being hopeless. It is believed in Paris that the Emperor Maximilian will probably return in the Austrian frigate which was recently dispatched from Trieste by the Emperor Francis Joseph....It was reported in Paris that 20 war steamers will leave for Mexico in November, to bring home the entire French force now in that country....The project submitted by France and England to the Spanish Government for the settlement of the Chilian difficulty has been approved by the Queen of Spain and her Ministers.

PRUSSIA.

The castle of Königstein, on the Elbe, was ceded to Prussia on the 24th inst....The Electoral law, recently passed by Parliament, and the treaty of alliance with the German States, was promulgated on the 24th....The treaty between Prussia and Saxony has been fully ratified. Pursuant to its provisions, Saxony is to pay 10,000,000 thalers. The army of Saxony has already been dissolved ....The Baden House of Deputies has rejected the proposed alliance with Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has visited Prague, and met with a highly favorable reception from the people and officials....It is said that the relations between Austria and Russia are assuming a menacing character. *The London Times* says that the Russian Government is intriguing for the further disintegration of Austria.

ITALY.

A dispatch from Florence, dated the 25th inst., says that King Victor Emanuel will make his formal entry into the City of Venice on the 7th of November.

TURKEY.

An arrival from Candia, at Florence, states that another great battle took place there on the 17th inst. The Greeks report that the Turkish army was repulsed.

The Concord Grape, which received the Greeley prize, [illegible] for general cultivation, is successfully [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] W. England in Bergen County, New-[illegible], who offers to sell at reasonable rates several [illegible] vigorous two-year old vines.

BRIG.-GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: Permit a Southern Loyalist, who has no political "ax to grind," but who simply desires to add his unbiased testimony, and state a few important facts in relation to the civil and military career of the gifted and patriotic soldier whom your State proposes to honor and reward for his brilliant and heroic services in behalf of universal liberty and human progress—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Two motives prompt me to this undertaking: First, a strict sense of duty as a loyal citizen, rendering it incumbent on each individual at this truly critical juncture in political affairs not to leave undone or untold anything which can in the slightest manner aid the sacred cause of freedom, or help checkmate the nefarious designs of the great arch traitor at Washington. Second, to render credit where great credit is due, and likewise to bring to the light, and open at this auspicious moment, a leaf or two of the military history of the modest subject of this sketch, the next Lieutenant-Governor of the glorious Empire State of the North. No feeble effort of mine can elevate the name of your able candidate in the opinion of the loyal men whose wisdom and patriotism have induced them to make so excellent a selection for their standard-bearer in the great conflict of ideas now being vigorously waged; but should this hastily written sketch tend to refute the base slanders of the Copper-Johnson calumniators and strengthen the faith of Unionists who intend to deposit their ballot for Gen. Woodford, in his stanch integrity, wonderful administrative powers, undaunted determination and patriotism, keen sense of duty and justice, and sterling moral worth, then my sole aim will have been accomplished.

Brig.-Gen. Stewart Lyndon Woodford was born in New-York City, September 3, 1835. Entering Columbia College at the early age of sixteen years, his remarkable proficiency as a scholar and unexceptionable moral deportment soon won the praise and admiration of his tutors and classmates, and in 1854 he graduated with distinguished honors. Entering the office of Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, he commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1857. At the bar, his signal ability soon placed him in the front rank of his profession, and he was recognized as one of the most promising members, while his popularity kept step with his success as a lawyer, and both must be attributed to his indomitable energy and industry, coupled with that natural grace and geniality of manner which wins friends and disarms enemies. Gen. Woodford's entrance into the political arena dates back only to the spirited and important Presidential canvass of 1860, when he gave up a most lucrative and rapidly increasing practice to aid in the glorious cause, for the defense of which he has since risked his life. He was a member of the historic Convention that nominated the lamented Lincoln, and, during that memorable campaign, his talents and eloquence were constantly employed for the advancement of the cause of Republicanism; and, in recognition of his valuable services, he was unanimously elected Messenger of the Electoral College to convey its vote to Washington. In January, 1861, the Young Men's Republican Committee of New-York City honored him with the Chairmanship of that organization; and in the following April, on the urgent recommendation of the members of the State Electoral College, he was appointed Assistant United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, filling the important position to the acceptance of all parties. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Gen. Woodford was assigned to the charge of that difficult bureau of the office which controlled the valuable seizures made under the Blockade act; and it was here, amid the intricate and embarrassing entanglement of knotty points, that his superior and impartial judgment and legal acumen were displayed to great advantage: no case, however labyrinthine, appearing to perplex him in solving it rapidly. In this delicate and important position, he continued to render essential service to Government until the sad news came of the repulse of our army under McClellan on the Peninsula in 1862; when, inspired with the ardor of patriotism, he at once resigned his lucrative position to assume the more arduous and perilous duties of a soldier, believing that the hour had arrived when his country required every arm to be raised in its defense on the battle-field. Joining an infantry company as a private, he was soon promoted from an enlisted man to the rank of Captain, being unanimously elected to fill that position. The company was shortly after attached to the gallant 127th New-York Volunteers, commanded by Col. Gurney; and here again the ability and universal popularity of the soldier caused him to receive the Majorship of his regiment, and, prior to his departure for the seat of war, a silver leaf graced his worthy shoulders; and, thus honored, at the head of his command, he marched to battle, his first service being in the defense of Washington during the Winter of 1862 and 1863. From Washington, the regiment proceeded to Suffolk, Va., and was under the command of Col. Woodford during the memorable siege by the Rebel Gen. Longstreet. The brief space at my command forbids my attempting to do justice to all the military exploits of Gen. Woodford during the war, but I may briefly state that, in the Department of the South under the noble Gillmore, he achieved the most brilliant success. In the operations against Fort Wagner, and Charleston, he commanded his regiment until ordered to take charge of all the land batteries, and was subsequently intrusted with the exchange of all prisoners in Charleston Harbor. To illustrate the character of the man, it is only necessary to state that upon learning of Gen. Foster's projected expedition in November, 1864, to sever the connection of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, Col. Woodford immediately asked to be relieved from post duty, and applied for permission to rejoin his regiment, which was to participate in the movements. At the battle of Honey Hill, Lieut.-Col. Woodford's gallantry challenged the admiration of all who witnessed that bloody struggle; while at the battle of Coosawhatchie, where the brave Gurney was wounded, the regiment was led through the conflict by Col. Woodford, and, in the words of his commanding officers, "by his coolness and courage, he contributed largely to the success of the day." Again, at the battle of Tullifinny, Col. Sullivan, commanding the brigade, was quite severely wounded early in the fight, and the command devolved upon Col. W., whose conspicuous gallantry and skill won the admiration of the troops, and induced Gen. Foster to strongly recommend him for promotion to the full rank of Colonel.

Just before the cessation of hostilities, Col. Woodford was appointed Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the South, which then embraced the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and shortly after was assigned to the very important position of first Military Governor of Charleston. Few of your readers can form the slightest conception of the innumerable obstacles that embarrassed and beset the first military administrator of that hotbed of treason. To govern a half-starved, humiliated, and embittered people, and exercise such a control over the troops and citizens as would protect the rights of both, was no ordinary task, to say nothing of the faculty and administrative capacity required to save the populace from utter famine and sore distress. Entering the war-desolated city, with its smoldering ruins on every side attesting the fury of loyal ammunition, with no laws in existence to govern the people and punish criminals, Col. W. soon restored order out of chaos, set the wheels of system in running order, giving entire satisfaction to everybody, and inspiring the hearts of the most venomous Secessionists with a respect for the Government which had sent such a magnanimous officer to rule over them.

I cannot dismiss this portion of my narrative without alluding briefly to the remarkable success that attended Col. W.'s Military Governorship at Charleston. The city was invested with Rebel desperadoes, many of them deserters from Johnson's army, and the law-abiding citizens were constantly intimidated and annoyed by these ruffians, who hesitated at no crime, and sought the murder of unoffending colored people. Complaints were made, and without the roundabout, red-tape style of executing military matters, Col. W. took a straight course, punishing summarily every convicted offender, White or Black, until lawlessness of every kind was completely suppressed within the limits of the city, giving peace and security to all who dwelt beneath the American flag. As an instance of his tenacity of purpose and determination to administer impartial justice to all, I remember, on one occasion, the colored people desired to celebrate the anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The programme of amusements included a monster procession in which upward of eight thousand colored people were to participate with banners and music. The Rebel citizens on learning this, were terribly alarmed, and, pale with fear held secret councils in their houses, and resolved at once to appoint a Committee to wait upon Col. Woodford, and bear with them a protest against such a demonstration—signed by nearly all the influential citizens. The Committee were received with the usual courtesy; the Governor listening patiently and calmly to their imaginary grievances, for which they sought redress; until finally, when the Colonel with great urbanity replied: "Gentlemen, I have no authority vested in me to prevent this innocent demonstration on the part of the colored people, and I assure you there will be no disturbance occasioned by this harmless parade of unarmed people." "But, Colonel," replied one of the citizens, "if you allow these niggers to march through our streets, there will be bloodshed and anarchy, for you don't know the temper of our people and the character of these niggers as well as we do, or else you could hardly hear our story so placidly." "I decline to grant your request, gentlemen; and my advice is for you to return at once and notify your neighbors that the Freedmen will be permitted to parade to-morrow in this city, and also that they will be amply protected by loyal bayonets in the exercise of their rights as freemen. If any blood is shed, it will not be by the colored people, unless they are assaulted; and, if attacked, you may be sure such orders will be given for the punishment of their assailants as will cause blood to flow. This procession will be a strong test of the good order of your citizens, and it is an experiment that will guide me in any future discipline of this city. I would recommend all well-disposed people to refrain from any riotous conduct on the morrow, and let these peaceable colored people enjoy their celebration without disturbance." Horror-stricken at the apparent imperturbability of the Governor's mind, the citizens solemnly withdrew. The next day, 10,000 colored people marched through the streets of Charleston bearing the Stars and Stripes and hundreds of banners with appropriate mottoes inscribed thereon, bands of music playing the airs of freedom, and in the line a coffin was borne labeled SLAVERY, while two fine-looking mulatto women walked in the procession chained together, with a colored man in their rear uplifting a cruel lash, the scene representing the horrors of Slavery. Notwithstanding the festivities continued all day, there was not the slightest disturbance; but, had the Rebels attempted to molest the procession, Col. W. had so deployed his guards that Rebel blood would flow. Having established perfect order at Charleston, Major-Gen. Gillmore was so delighted with his success that he appointed him his chief of staff; and, for the faithful discharge of the onerous duties and meritorious conduct in the field, Col. W. was made a Brevet-Brigadier.

Gen. Grover, of Copperhead proclivities, was finally removed from the command of the City and District of Savannah, and Gen. W. assigned to fill his place; and here again, as in Charleston, the excellent administrative qualities of Gen. Woodford were revealed. When Grover held his despotic sway, Rebels were fondled and caressed most tenderly, while Unionists were not accorded half their rights, and the poor defenseless Blacks had to content themselves with coppery justice. It was this truckling tendency on the part of Gen. Grover that created the strong contrast between his administration and discipline and that of Gen. Woodford. Under Gen. Woodford's regime, the city was illuminated thoroughly with gas—great improvements were made in every department, while the kindness and justice awarded the colored people were noticeable. Among other noble acts performed by Gen. Woodford, which deserve especial mention, was his order compelling the Rebel Superintendent of Public Schools, whose expenses were defrayed from the Military Post Fund, to turn over a portion of the money for the benefit of the colored schools, which Grover had entirely ignored or sadly neglected. Every assistance in his power was extended by Gen. W. to aid the colored people in establishing their schools and churches, and, to facilitate their efforts, he superseded the Rebel Superintendent, appointing a most gallant officer and accomplished scholar, Major W. C. Manning of the 103d U. S. C. T., to that important position. Under the skillful guidance and constant vigilance of Major Manning, who faithfully executed the instructions of his superior officer, great encouragement was given the colored people, and to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, more than to any other person, is due the present progress of these flourishing schools.

How successfully Savannah was governed by Gen. W. let the records and the grateful remembrance in which his memory is held by all loyalists attest. Suffice it to say, his administration won the praise of all parties, characterized as it was by magnanimity, impartial justice, and a strong desire to ameliorate the condition and advance the interests of each individual. By the White loyalists honored and admired, by the grateful Blacks beloved and worshiped, and by the stubborn Rebels respected, is in brief the opinion in which Gen. W. was held; while his thrilling eloquence, that drew tears from loyal eyes at the Lincoln sympathy meeting, held in Savannah to mourn the memory of our murdered President, will always be remembered as a masterly effort and a panegyric worthy of the virtues of the lamented Lincoln. Georgia and South Carolina loyalists have good cause to revere the name of Woodford, and they unite with the "Empire State" of the North in honoring him who was kind to the "Empire State" of the South. Let us hear the echoes of your loyal thunder South, and drown the sound of Northern and Southern Rebel musketry-fire, by the loud peals of your victorious artillery on the 6th day of November, is the prayer of *many loyal Georgians.* J. E.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS—EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES—NOTHING PROVED AGAINST THEM.

On Friday morning, Gov. Swann announced himself ready to proceed with the case of the Police Commissioners, when M. Stockbridge, counsel for the Commissioners, presented a statement to the Governor reiterating their opinion that the Governor did not have the jurisdiction to try the case, but as he had announced his determination to proceed with it, they had instructed their counsel to render such aid as may be required to the proposed investigation, to cross-examine witnesses produced by the memorialists, and to offer such suggestions, such additional testimony or counter-testimony, as the nature of the case and justice may require, and for that purpose they were present.

At this stage of the proceedings Gov. Swann made some significant remarks, and concluded as follows:

The Commissioners denied that I had any authority whatever to try this cause. I looked upon it as little less than contempt of executive authority, so plainly and clearly was my duty marked out in law. I, however, determined not to relax my effort to cause these gentlemen of the police commission to open their eyes as to the heavy responsibility they were assuming when they denied the power of the Executive of this State to examine into their misconduct or malpractice in office, if such was proven upon them. I, therefore, as counsel has stated, when the plea was made to the jurisdiction of the Governor, directed that another summons [illegible] to a sense of their obligations to obey the laws of the State, and that they might have a second opportunity to come into this chamber, and to satisfy me that these facts and these affidavits accompanying the memorial were not entitled to my confidence; that second summons was ordered to be given them. It was done in order that they might come here and defend themselves, if they had power to do it. I am glad that the counsel have agreed that this investigation should go on, with the privilege on their part to answer the charges—the grave charges—made against them, and that every opportunity should be afforded them, without reference to strict technicalities of law, by which I do not propose to be governed here, that every opportunity should be afforded them for a fair investigation of the case. I must, however, say to counsel here, since they have agreed upon that point before going on with this examination, that I shall require a prompt decision in this case. I shall require that this examination shall be gone through with in the shortest practicable period; that all irrelevant matter shall be thrown aside, and that the prominent and leading points of the case shall be stated and shall be disposed of at the earliest practicable day. I therefore inform counsel here, on both sides, that I mean to get through with this case not later than Wednesday of next week, and I wish them to understand that if they have important evidence to submit to me that they must prepare that evidence and have it ready here, in order that this may be promptly disposed of. I will make the suggestion that, as soon as the Executive is satisfied by evidence that is presented that these Commissioners are innocent, or that these Commissioners are guilty, I shall take action as promptly as I shall feel justified in doing, even if that action is taken in the midst of proceedings which are going on.

The examination of witnesses was then commenced. Among those examined for the prosecution were several of President Johnson's and Gov. Swann's office-holders. Nothing was elicited to substantiate the allegation of official misconduct against the Commissioners, but it was shown that some of the judges of election and special policemen were not of the most irreproachable character.

On Monday the prosecution continued the examination of witnesses. With a few exceptions, all the witnesses were forced to admit on the cross-examination that the Judges of Election in their several wards were men of excellent character, and that many of the special policemen were of the highest respectability.

An attempt was made to drag in a charge of intemperance against one of the Commissioners, the only witness on this point being a discharged police officer, but the matter fell to the ground.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—The investigation of charges against the Police Commissioners before Gov. Swann, High Executive Court, of irresponsible powers and unlimited jurisdiction, was resumed to-day, when the hearing of testimony for the defense was commenced.

The Governor looked somewhat uneasy as he surveyed the large number of highly respectable witnesses present, prepared to invalidate and flatly contradict the mass of slanderous charges and irrelevant allegations produced by witnesses for the prosecution. As the examination of these witnesses proceeded the effect was quite noticeable. The Governor fairly quailed before it, and really looked, at times, as though he were on trial by the Police Board instead of sitting in judgment on its acts.

The counsel for the Commissioners had wisely summoned several parties who in times past had been familiar as participants in managing Ward politics, under the reign of Mayor Swann, now Governor. One of these parties, who acted as Judge at a recent election, and whose character had been assailed, was brought on the stand. He admitted he had been a little rough in his time; he had served in the army under Burnside and Sheridan, but was honorably discharged. He had never been in the Penitentiary. He claimed that he had always had a good reputation till he joined the Know-Nothing party, during Gov. Swann's reign as Mayor of Baltimore, when he became a rowdy.

As he said this, the witness glanced at His Excellency mischievously, remarking that he guessed His Excellency knew him. Here was a scene. Think of our dignified Governor being confronted with one of his old Ward workers during the reign of the Know Nothings, when his bands of roughs and plugs controlled the elections, and gave their opponents notice to leave the polls by piercing them with awls. Evidently the Governor was disconcerted, and the counsel for the prosecution were glad to let him go with a very brief cross-examination.

George W. Taylor, Secretary to the Police Board since 1864, testified to the close attention of the Commissioners to their duties of office, and swore that the ballot-boxes used at the recent election, about which so much clamor has been raised, were the same as used at every election since 1861; also, that boxes for rejected votes were sent to every precinct. (Specimen of boxes returned by judges with rejected votes, was produced); 27 of such boxes were returned with rejected votes.

This testimony was fully corroborated by others, among them that of the janitor of the Board, who has been connected with the force since its organization.

Marshal Carmichael testified to the same facts, and produced the official orders of the Board for control and direction of the police, which were read, showing in a most emphatic manner the solicitude of the Board for the preservation of peace and good order of the city.

Many of the Judges of Election were present, and testified to the use of rejected boxes, and that the only parties whose votes were rejected were those whose names were not on the registration of 1865.

The appearance of these men, I may add, was also about the best refutation that could be given of the slanderous statements as to their characters. With a very few exceptions, they were the same men who had served at every election for several years past, and are men of undoubted respectability. Another of the judges, whose character has been assailed, was proved to have been a Judge of Elections, when Swann was elected, and while in the army had been promoted from the ranks to Captain, for good conduct. At 3 o'clock a recess was taken till 5 o'clock. It is thought the case will be concluded to-morrow night.

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THE NATION'S CATTLE SHOW.

Spoken with applause at the Fairfield County (Ohio) Agricultural Society, Sept. 27, 1866, by an author distinctly Ohio-born.

"Two cattle on a thousand hills!
Two cattle on a million acres!
Two cattle in a thousand valleys!
Where cattle fed on thousand hills!
Where cattle fed in million grazing,
And lo! ten million cattle!
Ten million cattle! Ten million cattle!
Ten million cattle! Ten million cattle!
Ten million cattle!

AN AFTERNOON WITH COUNT BISMARK.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BERLIN, Sept. 13, 1866.

I am tempted to write you a letter about a man who is both well and ill known in America—I mean Count Bismark. It has happened that I have seen him three times; and once, at least, in a way in which I suppose few other Americans have seen him. There is much that I should like to tell about him that would be of interest to all readers, and which yet, for conscience sake, I must forbear to say. To put private matters into print is an offense which I do not mean to commit for any temptation. If I do, on some points, speak freely of Count Bismark, and repeat some things that I heard from his lips, it is because Count Bismark is a historical character, is in public life, and the public curiosity about him may properly be to some extent gratified. If I wanted a precedent for doing this, I might find it in Emerson's "English Traits," with his sketches of Landor, Carlyle, Wordsworth, and the rest. If Mr. Emerson could put them into a book which will last forever, I may surely take an equal liberty in a newspaper letter, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven.

Anybody may see Bismark who will go to the Chamber of Deputies here on a day when a matter of importance is debated. The Crown Ministers of the King sit behind a long raised desk facing the President, and Bismark is at the right. The benches are partly upholstered with scarlet throughout the room, the light is dim, and the diplomatic gallery from which I looked down is at the side of the hall, so that it is not easy to scan closely this famous face. You can see, however, that the portraits of him are bad; and then, hoping for a better view at another time, may betake yourself to noticing what goes on in the Parliament. Here are 300, more or less, of the men whom Prussia has thought fittest to represent her in a critical period of her history. Elderly men and middle-aged are most numerous. The President, Herr Von Forckenbeck, who enjoyed the distinction of having his name spelt three ways, and all wrong, in one paragraph of the Paris papers that announced his election, is one of the youngest in the Assembly in looks, and likewise one of the strongest, with his forehead built out over his eyes and going up high and square. What proportion of scholars, who are such professedly, there may be here, I do not know, but the body has a general air of culture, thoughtfulness and good sense.

The debate is not so interesting to me as it would be if I knew German, but a diplomatic friend at my side gives me the drift of it, and there is a language neither English nor German, written on the faces of men, which, if you choose to study it, will tell you much. There were two good speeches, both from Liberals, and both on the side of the Ministry. The two Liberals, who are such in every good sense of the word, were Simson and Dr. Loewe, of whom the latter is a physician of large practice and high repute, who in 1848 was President of the German Parliament at Frankfort. This House is something like ours in its inattention to a speaker of no weight, and one or two men who have already spoken cannot get its ear at all, although each speaker makes a set business of his harangue by going up into a tribune and reading from a manuscript. Dr. Loewe speaks in a compact, sincere public way, is known for a man who has opinions, and is heard with great attention. Herr Simson is gray, with a face in which benevolence and firmness are equally marked, and beside being a leader, has a reputation as an orator—or as a German friend classically puts it, a Rhetor. He got frequent applause. Bismark pays close heed to his speech, and from time to time makes a note in a big hand on a big sheet of paper. Though Simson speaks in this matter for the Ministry, he is not a partisan, and he boldly demands that the Government to which he gives a support shall abandon henceforth all attempts at unconstitutional legislation. Bismark looks as if he thought that might depend on circumstances—as, for that matter, the King in his queer speech explicitly declared it would. The Count sits with his right arm on the railing of the desk, and occupies himself in adjusting the full mustache which falls over his mouth. The hands are noticeably well shaped, white and flexible, and when official papers are brought in, the long fingers extricate them from the large stiff envelopes with a deft and silent grace, and you decidedly like to see the pains which the great Minister takes to avoid disturbing the speaker who just at the moment is talking very Liberal politics. There was an expectation that Bismark himself would speak, but we waited three hours in vain and came away without hearing him. Next day I saw the Count by appointment for a few minutes in the ante-chamber of the House, and again in the evening at his residence. If this were a private letter, to be read only in that little room that leads out of the great room on the left, I should tell you just how I chanced to see the Count, and about his house, and how he looked and talked, and what, on the whole, I came to think of this celebrated person. Probably that would give you a better notion of the man than any formal letter that was written with the fear of your types before my eyes. If you please, Mr. G., we will put the public aside, and yours be the peril if you print. To you, I don't mind saying that I think it a piece of good fortune to have had this interview. The Prussian Prime Minister is the busiest man in Europe, and ten minutes of his time are worth much. When a kind friend, who knows Count Bismark well, gave me a cordial letter of introduction, I thought it probable I might get five minutes speech of him, with a good chance to look into his face. Instead of which, nearly two hours were granted me, and without any questioning on my part—for there is an etiquette in Europe about such matters—Count Bismark was good enough to touch on many points of Prussian and European policy, and of his own history and personal relation to the events of the last four years.

All attempts at personal description I might as well leave unwritten, for, as a rule, there is nothing gives one so meagre a notion of a man's personal appearance as an inventory of his features—except a photograph. There are a few small photographs of Bismark, none good, and a big lithograph that is smoothed and softened into a simpering primness as unlike the original as possible. You are at once reminded of Cromwell's fierce demand that he should be painted as he was: "If you leave out a single wart or wrinkle I will not give you a shilling." Cromwell's face certainly was not a beautiful one, and Lely, if Lely it were, might be excused, but Bismark's face is a far better one than any of the pictures make it. Not regular at all, scored with deep lines, brows and eyebrows heavy, gray eyes, full, large and well apart, with cavernous dark circles underneath, mouth much hidden under the mustache, the jaw not square but strong, the head of extreme breadth at the temples and rising, dome-shaped, high in the air. The pictures do not show it fully, because the brow is wide and high, but the head is something like that of Pericles, for whom the wits of Athens were never tired of inventing nick-names to describe its helmet-shape. The craniologists will be happy to find herein an illustration of their theories; there is no denying that both Pericles and Bismark were men in whom revolution was a prominent trait. It is shown in every line of this face, not less than by the great arch of the skull. The countenance is genial as well as resolute; the mouth breaks readily into a smile, and the eyes greet you with honest welcome, and have sunlight in them. Head and face are carried erect, rather more than six feet from the ground, on broad, square shoulders; chest of great depth; rest of the figure muscular and elastic. The diplomatist is a soldier as well, and the military bearing is conspicuous. Over all is the air of good birth and breeding which is natural to one whose ancestry goes back 500 years. We so much abuse the word gentleman in America, that I hesitate to use it, but it belongs to Count Bismark, without regard to his title, or station, or fame. No collection of details suffice to convey any notion of the sense of *power* with which one is impressed at first, and which is never lost. Most celebrated persons whom one meets do not quite come up to their reputation. They are capable of doing great things, but the men themselves are not very great. At the risk of seeming to say too much, I shall venture to say of Count Bismark that he is more than he *does*, and that here is a man who is superior without effort, and rules over others by a preëminent natural endowment, and not by help of position or good luck, or by knowing how to use the talents of other, which latter is a faculty that creates many a military reputation, especially.

Notwithstanding all which, the opinion we have in America that Bismark is King in Prussia, and that the other is King only in name, is a wrong opinion. The royal authority is a very positive fact in this country, and would be so with even a weak King on the throne. But the ruling monarch, though not a man of great intellect, is a man of strong will, has a mind of his own on all public matters, and will not, if he can help it, be led blindly about, nor submit himself readily to the guidance of any one. He requires to be persuaded, and will do no public act till he sees, or thinks he sees, it is in accordance with his own views. There is no country in Europe where the traditions of kingly rule are more potent, and no King who abides more firmly by his own convictions based upon hereditary opinions. In the divine-right and grace-of-God theories he believes profoundly. There was nothing from which he more shrunk than a war with Austria, which was to him the natural ally of Prussia and the representative of Imperialism in Europe. It was step by step that he advanced to the collision which his pride as a king and his judgment as a politician both told him was against his interests. But William is Soldier as well as King, and when affairs came to such a crisis that he deemed his honor as an officer pledged to war, then, and then only, was war possible. It has been, one may suppose, not the easiest part of Count Bismark's task for the last four years to conduct along his own path, which led inevitably, though not visibly, to war with Austria, such a man as King William.

This notion of the King might be derived from the common talk in Berlin society as well as from Count Bismark. In what follows I give not always the words, but always the substance of what Bismark said, and much of its importance consists in the fact that *he* said it. The student of European politics will find several grave questions here answered positively which heretofore have been answered only conjecturally. In this condensed version I fear I have sacrificed altogether the spirit and vivacity which marked the language of Count Bismark, and which were more remarkable as he spoke English throughout, using our tongue with precision and even with idiomatic freedom. At the beginning he spoke with an air of great weariness, on which he himself commented, observing that he had been up for two nights, and that it was many months since he had had any real rest. "I am so tired," said the Count, "that if I could sleep for 10 hours I should not wake, and if I were waked, I could sleep for 10 more." Upon this, which was said laughingly, I rose to go, but was put down in my chair again, and after a few sentences, Count Bismark began with a personal narrative, most of which I omit, and with a statement of Prussian politics, which I condense as follows, and which I prefer to submit without comment or elucidation. To those who are familiar with the history of the struggle in Prussia between Bismark and the Liberals, and in Germany between Prussia and Austria, the bearing of this brief report will be sufficiently clear:

The administrative system of Prussia has been much praised. It is in fact a system full of contradictions and difficulties. In a service from which the King cannot remove his officers at will, discipline is nearly impossible. The Government of Prussia is neither a proper constitutional Government, in which the authority of ministers is dependent on a vote of Parliament, nor an absolute Government, in which they are dependent only on the will of the King. The Cabinet consists of seven Ministers, chosen for their acquaintance with the affairs of war, of finance, of justice, &c. But the assent of these Ministers is necessary to be obtained for any measure of foreign policy also, which cannot be adopted till a majority has approved it. * * * When the former Ministry resigned, in 1862, they had brought the King into collision with Parliament, and there left him. Count Bismark, in assuming office, found himself obliged to continue this conflict. On the question of the army, the King and the Parliament could not be as one. The army needed a radical change in its organization, and having been mobilized in 1859, that opportunity had been taken as most convenient for the increase of the regiments. To-day every one sees that this step has proved essential to the success of Prussia, but its necessity was what no one would then believe, because the exigency of to-day was not foreseen, and its probable arrival could not be safely explained or predicted. But the regiments were increased, new officers were appointed, for whose pay there was no constitutional provision, and other large expenses were incurred. Parliament demanded that all this should be undone, but to disband the regiments and discharge the officers was impossible in view of such a future as has since arrived; nor could the money which had been paid out be recalled into the Treasury. The budget, which Parliament demanded should be annulled, represented in fact, for the most part, sums of money already disbursed. The conflict was, therefore, not only irrepressible, but incapable of adjustment without abandoning a policy essential to the safety of Prussia, or without such explanations of that policy as would have insured in advance its defeat.

"In respect of foreign policy," said Count Bismark, "I foresaw that the reorganized army was a necessity; that upon it, and not upon Parliaments, or speeches before dinner, or after dinner, must Prussia depend for her hope of nationality. A nation she then was not, in the high sense of that word, nor was there hope that with her fantastical frontiers and outlying provinces, her people should grow to think themselves one. The territorial configuration of the country was a source of weakness not to be obviated by even a far stronger sentiment of nationality than then existed, and it was before all things essential to the future of Germany that there should be first a Prussia able to insist on its opinions. I repeat, to declare such a policy in advance was to defeat it. The King would have opposed it utterly, Austria would have been forewarned and supplied with weapons, foreign courts would have scouted it as visionary, or have actively thwarted every step toward its accomplishment. To-day the work is not done, but its final success I look upon as assured. North of the Main, Germany is one.

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France did not at all anticipate the conflict would take the shape it has. She was not unfriendly to Prussia, but expected surely to see at the end of a three months conflict both parties exhausted, no doubt, but Prussia having the worst of it. Then she was to step in to help Prussia—of course for a consideration, which Prussia was to be in no position to refuse. The sudden and extraordinary success of Prussia alarmed the Emperor of the French in the prospect of a united Germany, a great German power established in a moment in the center of Europe and upon the frontier of France, *and his interposition in the peace negotiations was to prevent that complete union.* The part which he actually played was a part very different from that which he first contemplated. * * * To have persisted at that moment would have been to go to war with France as well as with Austria.

The result of the war is to make it possible that Prussia should be a nation capable to govern itself. She fought for defense, for her own existence, and for Germany. Some people fancied it possible to unite Germany by speeches at Frankfort, but there were only two things which could make a Germany—a war or a revolution. Had Prussia not been able to lead the movement, she was likely to have been broken in pieces territorially, and Bavaria or Saxony would have had as much control in German politics as Prussia, while in European politics she might have been no better than another Belgium. The nationality of Prussia lay in her army. With the army as it was in 1859 it would have been impossible to fight. Two-thirds of her force was comprised in the Landwehr (the militia), unavailable for instant necessities, and the ranks were filled with men who had families and wished no war. It was necessary to break that up. I believe the Liberal party of Prussia now sees that a policy has been pursued during the last four years tending steadily to one end, and that the means employed were, if not the only, at least a sure method of reaching it. They clearly see that it was impossible to make such explanations as might have removed the necessity for the conflict I was obliged to carry on against them. I rejoice at their cordial acquiescence in the results that have been achieved, and that their assurance of good will and support are sincere I heartily believe—I should profoundly regret to doubt it—God forbid. On my part, be sure the feeling is cordial. The King's speech was sincere, and his desire to be on good terms with the Liberals is a genuine one, and I trust will continue. But the influences which surround the King are well known and they cannot always be successfully opposed."

Much more was said about the King, which I must omit. The very interesting narrative which Count Bismark gave of the circumstances attending his accession to office four years ago, and of his interviews with the King—these also must be passed over. I will only add that while the Minister President evidently finds his abilities often sorely tasked to persuade the King into his views of foreign and home policy, Count Bismark as a Prussian is animated by a sentiment of loyalty perfectly genuine. He may speak of the King at times with some freedom, but he will always serve him faithfully. "You, as a Republican," said Count Bismark, "cannot understand the feeling with which when called to the Ministry I proffered my services to the King. For four or five hundred years my ancestors had served his. That I should tell him when I thought him wrong, was not less necessary than that so long as I continued Minister I should obey. When it became impossible to obey, it was possible to resign." There is a contrast here which will not fail to suggest itself. On one side the Ministry conducting the King step by step along a path he would not tread for one instant could he but see whither it led; on the other, the subject, professing and sincerely feeling the utmost loyalty to his sovereign. This is none the less human nature because it happens to be a contradiction. It is true also that loyalty to the crown is a national sentiment among the Prussians and that the throne of the Hohenzollerns stands firmer to-day than that of any royal house in Europe. I have heard from Liberals expressions of attachment to the King, *as* King, which would surprise those who are accustomed to think of Liberalism and Republicanism as one.

All that was said about the military operations of the campaign I leave unrecorded, except this, as to the operations that would have taken place had the armistice been broken off. "There was no difficulty" about taking Vienna—no such consideration had the slightest influence on the question of peace. But Vienna had no military value—its political prestige as the capital of the Empire alone made its capture desirable. It would not have been obstinately defended by the Austrian army, which meditated a retirement into Hungary, whither we must have followed it, for the army of Austria, and not its capital, was our objective. The possession of Vienna would have been a hinderance to us. To have captured it, which would not have cost the lives of many of our soldiers, and then to have abandoned it, would have looked ill, while to retain it would have required a detachment of 20,000 or 25,000 men from the forces in the field. Vienna lies on the right bank of the Danube; the army in moving into Hungary in pursuit of the Austrians must have followed on the left bank, for it would have been wholly impossible to conduct a campaign with the Danube between the army and its base; and so Vienna could have been of no sort of use."

That Count Bismark's opinions on constitutional government are not likely to find favor among those of us in America who believe in a government founded on ideas, I am very sure; but such as they are I give them. In respect to Prussian affairs, the question was considered in some details, but the general statement is at least compact and lucid. "In a government by written constitution there is no such thing as an absolute right on either side. A right absolute in terms must be subject to limitation in practice when its exercise comes in collision with another right equally perfect in theory, as must often be the case. Both are rights, but their co-enjoyment may prove quite impossible; then one must give way, and the welfare of the State must determine which. Be sure that in a parliamentary constitutional government, if you adopt the maxim *fiat justitia, pereat mundus*, it is the *pereat mundus* that will always come uppermost."

The conversation touched briefly on American topics: "In our relations with the United States, I never had a doubt. The Tory party in Prussia, to which I am supposed to belong, at the outbreak of your war besought the King to recognize the South. I opposed it inflexibly. To me it was clear that the North only could be the true ally of Prussia; with the South we had nothing in common. The Government of Prussia never wavered in its friendship for yours. [The sentence was uttered proudly, and the burning eyes flamed brighter than ever.] It is a traditional policy with us. Frederick the Great was, I think, the first European sovereign to recognize your Independence. I am heartily glad to know that America understands and reciprocates the friendly feeling we have steadily maintained."

And here follows a curious statement—a fact not known to me before, and I think unpublished in America. "At the beginning of our war," said Count Bismark, "Austria was stronger than we on the water, and Italy was not sure to us. It was proposed to me that the leading Southern naval officers should join us with 5,000 men and suitable vessels. They were not to come at all as the Confederate navy, but as individuals, and the most eminent officers among them were included in the offer. I consulted your Minister to know whether an acceptance of this offer would be offensive to the American Government. Mr. Wright was in doubt, and wrote to Washington. He received instructions to oppose the scheme, and I at once declined having anything to do with it. Semmes made the proposal."

Berlin has a store of anecdotes about Bismark from his youth up, illustrating his extraordinary personal courage and strength. In respect to the attempted assassination, I heard some details on better authority than gossip. The story which the English papers sent us that Count Bismark wore armor was not true. He was walking along the Linden—the place was afterward shown to me—when he heard a shot fired near him, to which he paid no attention. A second shot within a few feet caused him to turn round, and he realized the situation. I suppose no man was ever less at a loss what to do in such an emergency; and indeed it is evident enough that nothing but quickness and resolution saved the Count's life at the moment. The assassin was only a yard or two off, his finger on the trigger for the third shot; Bismark sprang upon him, seized him by the shoulders, and, as the pistol exploded for the third time, violently whirled him half round, so that the shot just grazed by; and so for two more shots; half paralyzing the man by the force of his grasp, he jerked him from side to side, and finally threw him on the pavement. It all happened in three seconds—the police came, the man was carried off, and Bismark went his way. There is a post in which they show you one of the bullets deep sunk. At Königgrätz, in that critical hour, when the attack of Prince Frederick Charles had been repulsed, and the Crown Prince had not yet arrived upon the field, they say all men desponded, save Bismark alone. The Prussian army was very near defeat; it was known then and now; but Bismark, say those who were about him, through those two hours of unutterable suspense and anxiety was lighthearted and confident as ever. We have nothing to do with the matter, but I mention as a thing whispered in military circles that Prince Frederick Charles is believed to have attacked two hours sooner than he was ordered, in the hope to finish the battle and win the victory before the Crown Prince could come up.

Count Bismark's endurance is another of his extraordinary qualities. Berthier says of Napoleon that during a campaign he allowed himself but four hours' sleep out of the twenty-four. In the campaign of Königgrätz Bismark slept but eighty hours in thirty-one days. Before it there was for a year scarcely less demand upon his energies, and how it is since and now I have above indicated. A man cannot stand this forever; the deep lines in Bismark's face (lines deep as if burned in with hot iron), the bloodshot eyes and occasional attacks of neuralgia, show that the wear and tear have made inroads even upon his iron constitution. As I conclude this letter—much later, owing to circumstances, than I began it—the session of Parliament is at an end, and, though negotiations are still in progress, Count Bismark has left Berlin for a month's rest. I trust he may return with fresh strength. No man's life is more necessary to Germany and to Europe. It ought to be understood in America that the hopes of Liberalism in Germany—at least all near hopes—hang upon its once most dreaded enemy. I do not offer this as my opinion; I but repeat the declarations made to me by the most eminent Liberals in Germany. There was no dissenting voice among them. When, the day after this conversation, Count Bismark was confined to his room and he was reported dangerously ill, there was extreme solicitude on the part of the Liberals. "If Bismark dies, what becomes of our party and of Germany?" said they. Their support is given him in Parliament almost without restriction, and where there is a difference between the Government and the Liberals, it arises not from a distrust of Bismark, but from a dread of his removal, and of putting unchecked power over the finances into the hands of the Junker or Tory Ministry which would succeed him. I cannot doubt that Bismark deserves the confidence thus reposed in him. From my interview with him I brought away the conviction that he is a man of absolute sincerity. Be his policy right or wrong, he believes in it, and in himself, and he has set all hearts in the state to what tune pleased his ear.

G. W. S.

LETTER FROM "TOM BROWN OF OXFORD."

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS—PARTNERSHIPS OF INDUSTRY—CHURCH CONGRESS—THE CONGREGATIONAL BODIES—VOLUNTEER FETES AT BRUSSELS—THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS—DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA—THE REFORM DEMONSTRATION AT LEEDS—MR. BRIGHT AND THE TORIES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct 13, 1866.

The Social Science Congress finished their session this week with a visit to Rochdale to inspect the establishments of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers and a dinner afterwards, at which Mr. James, Q. C., the member for Manchester, made a good defense of the Association, its works and aims, against all comers. Such championship has, however, almost entirely ceased to be necessary. The Association has become, as we say, "one of the institutions of the country." There is still, of course, a good deal of sneering and girding at it behind the scenes. As for the matter of that, there would be at the New Jerusalem if it were to descend to-morrow in these latitudes. One could name at once a dozen middle-aged and elderly gentlemen, who spend the greater part of their lives in Pall Mall and find public opinion for such of our metropolitan journals as are foolish enough to listen to them, who would have hard things to say about the pillars, and acute criticism of the jewels blazing on gate and pavement. But in all places, and among all people whose judgment signifies, the Association has long since come to be accepted, and its work understood and appreciated. If one were to examine the social side of our legislation for the last ten years, it would be found that there has scarcely been an act which has not been suggested or improved by the Association. That there is an altogether irresistible field offered at the yearly Congress to enthusiasts and bores of both sexes on which to ride their hobby-horses triumphantly up and down, in the face of the whole British nation, I quite allow; but the per centage of twaddle talked is very small, and is decreasing every year. The late meeting has quite kept up the character of the Association. On the whole, I think the chief results this year have been, to strengthen very much the hands of those who advocate compulsory State education, and to convince many doubters of the unspeakable importance of the coöperative movement. On both subjects I can speak from personal experience. I was much struck by the number of strenuous supporters in old days of the voluntary system, who told me they had changed their minds and were prepared to support a general education rate to be administered by the municipal authorities, and an extension of the factory acts into all departments of industrial life. So next session we shall probably get a bill going about half way, and in another 10 years or so may hope to have nearly as good a free school system as you have. As to coöperation, the scientific folk and the public in general can't be too civil or complimentary. Some 15 years ago when it went by the ugly name of Socialism, no words were strong enough to express the aversion and horror of Mrs. Grundy's favorite organs. I don't know that its professors have changed one of their principles, but under the decorous name of Coöperators the same journals discover that they are to be the regenerators of society. Who shall say there's nothing in a name? The new phase of the "Partnerships of Industry" in which the masters take their men into partnership, giving them a share in profits, but retaining the management of the bulk of the capital in their own hands, was welcomed as a great advance on all that has yet been done in England, as indeed it is. From what took place, indeed, at the Congress, I came away in great hopes of hearing soon of several large firms represented, there having adopted the new system. Then almost the next day comes one of those atrocious outrages at Sheffield, with which all the reactionary papers are now ringing, and perhaps throws us back 20 years, by frightening timid masters and making strong ones angry and resolute to have no relations but at arms' length with the class in which such things are still possible. The case in question is still involved in mystery, but the patent facts are that the house of a man who had refused to join the union of his trade, and would work at whatever wages he pleased, has been blown up while his wife and children were in it. Sheffield returns Mr. Roebuck, is the only place in England where these trade-outrages linger, and has the worst-educated and hardest-living population of any large northern city. England has not much reason to be proud of the center of her hardware manufactures, and the world-wide reputation of Sheffield wares will soon yield to a reputation of a far different kind.

While the Social Science Association was still sitting at Manchester, the Church Congress met at York. We are going in for caucusing in all departments of human life. This gathering will now, I suppose, become an annual one, and I hope may draw our church-folks more closely together in time. As yet the most hopeful portion of the church is not represented, at least not by any of its most notable men. I mean, of course, the section known as the broad church, comprising Mr. Maurice, Dean Stanley, Professors Jowett and Kingsley, Llewellyn Davies, Dr. Temple, and many other eminent men, all of whom are conspicuous by their absence. Probably they feel that there is little chance of obtaining fair treatment just yet for their side of church questions; and indeed, of late, high and low church, and every section that piques itself on Orthodoxy, has been uniting to revile them. As they have the future with them they can afford to bear abuse patiently and wait, but we can scarcely expect them to go out of their way to meet in Congress those who deem them of the distinct party of Antichrist. The chief and most hopeful feature of the Congress was the presence of four American Bishops. These gentlemen were specially welcomed by the Archbishop of York in his opening address, in which he took occasion to regret a bitter feeling on the part of the American people, "which we do not reciprocate." "Old York," he said, "has no jealousy of her thriving male child." The American Bishops might perhaps have suggested that really the English Church had nothing to be bitter about, but that if she had taken a slightly more decided line on the side of freedom in the early years of the struggle, her American sister might have been inspirited to more decided action. However, the Bishops demeaned themselves like prudent pillars of the church and said only pleasing things. There was a great deal of talk about "setting the hands of the Convocation free," which is only mischievous. If the Church Congress thinks that the British nation is ever going to intrust the clergy with the power of trying or condemning books and their authors, or presiding in the Ecclesiastical courts, they are profoundly mistaken. The very best and most learned clergy don't themselves desire it, and if these powers were restored, the establishment would not hold together a couple of years. For the rest, good sense was talked about making the churches free by abolishing pews, and milder views as to keeping the Sabbath than have yet been recognized were advocated by the High Church persons with considerable approval. The Bishop of Oxford could not allow Congress to disperse without an exhortation to them to deepen their knowledge of dogma; dangerous advice, "as dogma" is now understood with us. The Nonconformist Christians are also holding Congresses, spurred on, I suppose, by the example of the State Church. The Congregationalists are meeting at Sheffield, and the Baptists at Liverpool, and I see that the tendency in these unions is toward conformity, if one may judge by their decidedly favorable leanings toward a liturgy and church music. In several of the foremost Congregationalist churches the Church of England liturgy is used with very slight modifications, and the chanting is far better than that of several of our cathedrals. I don't think, however, that these leanings are any indication of a desire for union. The differences are too old and too radical for anything closer than a respectful toleration to exist between our State Church and the Nonconformist Churches and sects for many a generation.

I was wrong in prophesying that the volunteer fetes at Brussels would probably fall through for this year; on the contrary, the cholera has left Brussels, or, at any rate, the municipal authorities have recovered their nerve sufficiently to hold the fetes, and more than 1,000 of our best shots, from corps scattered all over England, are now enjoying this splendid weather at Brussels. Col. Lloyd Lindsay, M. P. for Berks, is in command. We could not wish for a better representative volunteer. He is a splendid "build of a man," with a remarkably open, good-natured expression in his handsome face, but lots of firmness in the background within easy call if wanted. His prestige, too (he is a Victoria Cross man, having carried the colors of the guards with marked courage at the Alma), gives him weight, and will make it a comparatively easy thing for him to keep up discipline among the men. Of course he has no legal power whatever out of England, and no volunteer need obey him; but I have perfect confidence that there will be nothing to regret on the score of insubordination. Lord Bury, who is second in command, is also an excellent officer for this somewhat delicate duty. He was Captain of the English 8th for two years, and is one of our crack shots. Unless these perpetual festivities and "vins d'honneur" with which the Belgians are greeting them, make them unsteady, we shall probably hear of a good many of the prizes coming across the Channel. There are still rumors that the whole affair occasions much disgust in high circles at Paris. All the better. I believe there is no political meaning whatever in it, but if it does anything toward rousing a spirit in this country which shall resolutely forbid the absorption of the Dutch or Belgian free people by either of their big neighbors, even at the cost of a war, I for one shall rejoice.

This morning (13th) we have sad news of the sudden death of Dr. Cotton, the Bishop of Calcutta, who was drowned the other day in the Ganges. India could ill spare such a man. He was a distinguished master at Rugby, a great friend of Arnold's, and afterward head master of Marlborough, which school he raised from the dust and made equal to any of the old foundations. In 1858 he was ordained Bishop of Calcutta, and from that time till his death worked there with singular wisdom and zeal. He had gathered round him a knot of his old pupils, Rugby and Marlborough men, and with their help had probably done more for education in India than any other man, priest or layman, has yet achieved. When one thinks of the number of his brethren who are confounding knowledge, beating the drum ecclesiastic at the Cape and at home, one cannot help repining that the sickle has fallen on this particular place in the sheaf.

The Reform agitation has taken new ground in one respect. There was a magnificent meeting at Leeds on Monday, admirably organized notwithstanding the opposition of the railway companies. There were 110,000 men, I know not how many thousand flags, and 70 bands. The speakers spoke, and the resolutions were passed by trumpet signals, and all the trades unions of the neighborhood took part in the meeting *as unions*. This is the first time these societies have appeared in their corporate capacity in politics, and I am not all clear that their intervention will not do harm. The middle classes, and especially all employers, are already in such a state of irritation and alarm about the trades unions, and not without very sufficient reason, that this last step may very probably be looked upon as a warning that capital has come to its last ditch, and must fight for dear life now against the tyranny of labor, or succumb forever. It is clear also from the late speeches of Mr. Bright and other leaders that there is more than a shrewd suspicion spreading that the Tories are going to offer us a better bill than that of last session. Mr. Bright wishes to anticipate this move, and to pledge the Radicals beforehand to accept nothing at the hands of the present Government. A Reform bill of theirs must be tainted with fraud, he thinks; and probably this is so, if it means only that the Tory leaders would much sooner do without any reform if they dared, and will not believe heartily in their own bill. But if it is meant that a bill brought in by them can't be framed on right principles, or licked into good shape in committee so far as details go, he won't get the best of the advanced party to act with him on such a platform. On the contrary, in our House of Commons we are almost sure to make a better bill of it if we can work at it through the Tories, for it is an unspeakable gain to have the heavy country party in the traces, as they must be unless they *secede* as, under Lord Derby and Lord W. Bentinck, with Mr. Disraeli for lieutenant and fugleman, they did when Sir R. Peel repealed the corn laws. The men who are advising this policy are not the office hunters whose one object is to get back amongst the bread and butter, and are fond of persuading the people that "they 're a kind o' fulfillin' the prophesies,—when they're only just changing the holders of offices." But I don't think we shall fall into this error, and Lord Stanley will have a fair hearing, for if a good bill comes from that quarter it will be his offspring.

As I am closing my letter comes the news of the Pennsylvania elections. I congratulate you heartily. T. H.

THE REBEL DEAD.

DEDICATION OF THE STONEWALL CEMETERY AT WINCHESTER—ADDRESS OF GEN. HENRY A. WISE.

The Stonewall Cemetery at Winchester, Va., was dedicated on the 25th inst. The occasion was taken advantage of to transfer and bury the remains of Gen. T. Ashby and Capt. Dick Ashby, and also those of Cols. Marshall and Thompson—all late of the Rebel army, and killed in battle. After these services Gov. Henry A. Wise delivered the oration for the occasion. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A mourning people meet in the midst of graves, the dust of which is more sacred than that of kindred, to do homage to the virtues, to commemorate the deeds of their heroes. I came to condole with and comfort the living. Search among the ashes of the dead for example how to survive their death, how to live after them, how to nourish the seed of indestructible truth. Alas! who are the dead? The buried, or rather the bruised and broken survivors! The blessed buried are past the fear of future tempest or a wreck on shore. Those who escaped are still exposed to both. The buried are now immortal, while we survive to honor their names and deeds. They need no monument, or mausoleums of earth. No hostile hand can strike them now. Eternity has sealed their testimony to the truth. Posterity will not permit history to be perverted to their shame. Their death only proved that they were preferred of heaven. When they fell, they were not dead. We come not to bury the dead, but to touch their turf. They have no tombs, and we are ourselves alive again to brave misfortunes as they braved death, and make ourselves worthy of their sacrifice. [Here the speaker apostrophized the character of Jackson and continued.] The Stonewall example is not only admonishing, but is cheering and full of hope. It puts to shame not only the dead Machiavellian dogma that a faith, the truth of a moral principle, can ever or could ever be submitted to the arbitrament of arms, to be conquered by the mere force of numbers; but it scouts *that worse than immorality which maligns a cause worth Stonewall Jackson's fighting for, and worth his dying for, by calling it a lost cause. If crucifixion could lose a cause, the Captain of our Salvation was conquered.* He died that the cause might live and from that day to this the blood of the martyrs has not been the seed of the church. [illegible]

A VISIT TO THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.

Once in about every generation, attention is called to our social system. Many evils seem to grow from it. A class of men peculiarly constituted aspire to condemn the whole structure. If public affairs are tranquil, they attempt to found a new system. So repeatedly, and for so many ages has this been done, that it must be said that the effort arises from an aspiration. The object is not destructive, but beneficent. [illegible]

[illegible]

ADDRESS OF MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

[illegible]

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1866.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Subscribers to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE who are not quite satisfied with a Weekly paper will be delighted with THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Published every Tuesday and Friday, it will be found fully as good as a Semi-Weekly as it is a Weekly. Persons remitting the sum of $10 for two copies of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be entitled to receive one copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE gratis.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is Published in New-Orleans.—Our office is at the New-Orleans Bookstore, 1 Carondelet-st., Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly, of Mr. A. Sidon, 30 Carondelet-st., for sale.

TO ADVERTISING.

Merchants, Manufacturers, Inventors, Real Estate Owners, Schools, and all others who desire to find patrons in all parts of the Country, will find it to their interest to advertise in THE TRIBUNE.

The Circulation of THE TRIBUNE is larger than that of any other Newspaper, and it is read by more people, giving, thereforeadvertisements more value.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Monday, Oct. 29..... Daily ..... 48,708 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 30..... Daily ..... 48,304 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 30..... Semi-Weekly ..... 24,340 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 31..... Weekly ..... 111,000 copies.
Thursday, Oct. 24..... Daily ..... 48,495 copies.
Friday, Oct. 26..... Daily ..... 48,495 copies.
Friday, Oct. 26..... Semi-Weekly ..... 27,009 copies.
Saturday, Oct. 27..... Weekly ..... 110,000 copies.

The above is the precise number of copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE printed and circulated during the past week.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 10 *cents per line.*

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 *cents per line.*

WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 *per line, each insertion.*

No advertisement inserted in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE for less than $5.

Address THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 NASSAU-st., New-York.

THE SEA OF NOTHERE.

Election of New-York! Into thee a week now repeats its appointed hours, Tuesday, Nov. 6, dawns the day of election. Be ready!

Since this period, New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Oregon, Vermont, Nebraska, Ohio, Kansas, Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Iowa, have held State elections. Every one of the twelve has been carried by the Republicans. All but the three last have chosen Governors. Together they have chosen Fifty-six Republican Delegates and Twelve Democrats to the next to the next House of Representatives, leaving seven more to be chosen by Tuesday, as will be with us. We have actually *gained* Representatives so far, beside Senators, in the States of Oregon and Cowan of Pennsylvania. And we have secured the votes, in addition, of Representatives-Outsiders to the Senate from Vermont, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa and Nebraska, for an pro emanating.

Up to this hour, the election have gone steadily for us. We have not nothing and nothing more that could have reasonably expected. And we shall certainly triumph likewise in Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Kansas. The next Congress is already secure, and at least two thirds in either House. All that our adversaries hope or struggle for is to break that fall by actual recovery of the Empire State and retaining their present strength in Congress from Pennsylvania.

They are doomed to certain disappointment and defeat. New-Jersey will elect at least three, if not four, Republican Gentlemen (not all of them will be alive here in the next House. Our State will choose to the next Congress and her Legislature will choose a Republican-Unionists as she did to the last. And Reverdy Johnson will be rebuked for his treason by a largely-increased majority.

His will be rebuked, not without effect, but by means of effect. He will be rebelled, in spite of the most profuse and sickliest exaggeration of his energy made in an American State contest. He will be rebelled because the People will it, and because they are preparing to make good their determination by their votes.

Never did the popular heart beat higher for Loyalty and Liberty than now and here. We have been all over the State, and have generally found nothing but agitre Republicans. "Things look remarkably well in our County. We shall do better than last year. We shall largely increase our vote, and considerably increase our majority." Such language of our friends are large as well as spirited. In several Counties we hear that the naturalization act to our favor, which is unusual. Everywhere, the majority of the young men who have come of age within the last year are Republicans. We have been minutely studying the progress of the war for the Union, and they believe in "Half and Half" in the State and Brigue.

So far as we have been, there is not a sluggish County in our State. The vote is sure to be large, even if the day of election be inclement. We have large should that day be fair and pleasant. And we find the strongest confidence that our part of it will be as well polled on as the other.

Our adversaries can carry majorities in twelve or eighteen Counties at most, leaving forty-one Republican majorities—many of them quite large enough. We shall be disappointed if Gov. Fenton's majorities do not add up more than Sixty Thousand, while those of his competitor can hardly exceed Forty Thousand. Outside of this City and its suburbs, it can hardly reach Ten Thousand.

Still, the struggle is narrow, considering that the aggregate vote will range from Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand upward—that is, from 70,000 to 100,000 higher than last year. Then, we had Thirty Thousand majority; now, we shall add 20,000 to 50,000 more than then. To beat us, our adversaries must intensify their vote at least 50,000.

Men and brethren! the Good Cause needs your best efforts. We shall triumph; but two votes applied in each school district would double us. What we need is a sentiment of confidence, of hope, of resolution; will, instead of begging the polling of our full vote.

Friends in each County, Township, Election District, take care that your best vote is duly registered, your arrangements for bringing votes to the polls promptly protected, and your last vote duly polled. Then you may look with confidence for the glorious accounts of the struggle and the victory.

OUR GOVERNOR.

Reuben E. Fenton has, throughout his responsible life, been a citizen of Chautauqua County, though that "county was overwhelmingly Whig, he was an avowed Democrat, though he be so strongly enough him to hopeless obscurity. But in 1850, he was nominated by his party for Congress and was unexpectedly elected, through the unpopularity of his Whig competitor. His popularity was, we believe, at the low tide set in the first Monday in December, 1850, in a House which was Democratic by about two to one. Mr. Dangler, Chairman of the Senatorial Committee on Territories, was finally persuaded, or coaxed, or bullied, into endorsing the bill which provided for the organization of Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, a repeal of that portion of the Missouri compact of 1820 which forbade the legislation of Slavery in any Territory of the United States lying north of N. lat. 36° 30'. Mr. Fenton, with K. P. Banks, and quite a number of the younger Democrats, with Col. Thomas H. Benton and other sinister, plausibly opposed this proposition, and opposed the bill because of it. The bill was nevertheless forced through the House, by a vote of 113 to 100, and became a law. In the division that thereupon ensued, Mr. Fenton took Republican ground with Preston King, Wolf Hunt, George Opdyke, and other conspicuous Democrats, and he has never since been other than a Republican.

He was not a candidate for re-election in 1851, when the Know-Nothings carried his district; but he ran on the Free-soil ticket in 1856 and was elected, and thenceforward by large and generally increasing majorities down to 1864, when he was nominated by Union Republicans. He has thus served his full term of Congress—as he did the greater portion of the already Whig district composed of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, which contains nearly able and worthy men who were in full accord with his opinions, yet we believe his return to the Legislature was never seriously contested.

Mr. Fenton served in Congress nearly to the end of the War for the Union, of which he was one of the fearless, most efficient supporters. Believing the Union and Liberty to be inseparable, he was ready to, to save his best energies to the National cause, cordially to cast, hence, lands, lands, and for the Emancipation policy whereby they were rendered available. Slaves were thus made, not only to Congress but there was more were devoted, or more ready to invoke and to make sacrifices for the cause of Liberty.

The Union soldiers, but especially those from our State, will ever cherish a grateful and ambitious friend. Not merely in Congress, but in camp and hospital, his sympathies and solicitude were manifest to hundreds of those gratefully stricken.

He has lamented through glorious death of Gen. James S. Wadsworth. Mr. Fenton was naturally designated as our standard-bearer in the determinate struggle of 1864, and was nominated for Governor with remarkable unanimity. He was repelled the nomination and choice. Though pitted against the incumbent, who was so able, conversant and had great personal strength, Fenton was elected by a majority considerably larger than Mr. Lincoln's—larger than that of any subsequent Union Republican Governor. But for illegal votes, we believe it would have been, as it will now be, over 20,000.

Mr. Fenton has nearly served out his term with unusual approbation. He has appointed Commissioners a number of bills wherein many personal and political interests were involved, and has thereby made some enemies; but we think he has made more friends by proving a faithful, trustworthy guardian of general interests and of public rights. We have differed with him regarding the policy of one or two of these measures, and we think, if at all, that he has sacrificed and on the safe side, is generally conceded. Taxes have been increased by the War, and it has become absolutely necessary that no present increase should be made except for the most urgent and imperative necessity, should be permitted, and Gov. Fenton's veiters have tended to lighten taxation and throw the burden of Government plan ready to incur peaceful hostility in obedience to the constitution.

Mr. Fenton is probably now for the last time a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens of this State, and he fairly earns their unanimous support. Never yet defeated, we predict that his reelection in 1866 will be his most decided and emphatic triumph.

FORCE!

The history of secession, for the last six years, is a record of insolence Democratic predictions steadily falsified by events. Since the Rebellion broke out, it filled its own prophecy by inaugurating the Rebellion, and by its treasonable, cowardly and furious anxiety what did not come to pass.

It was the Democrats who first proposed to call in the Union's activities.

It declared that, if ingenious were allowed to fight the Union, it would not fight with them; and it did, even when Sumter, Pickens and Pulaski were in the hands of the Rebels.

It declared the War for the Union a failure, and on that ground the Republicans of Ohio, Indiana, refused to give them, and fought out the War to a glorious issue.

It warned our people that, if Lincoln were reelected, the War would be interminable and ruinous; and the Democrats lost Lincoln reelected, and the War soon brought to an end.

It declared that our forces with a project of nation emancipation and a National Debt that would be a burden to posterity, and the votes of the Republicans were cast united from power in '64, yet, though they were emancipation and the National Debt, the Republicans rapidly poll all without sanctity reducing the War, and carry on to a very loyal State.

And now this detected, exposed false prophet comes before the People with a thousand fabled prophecies of ruin and disaster, and says: "Turn out the Republicans—vote them down—deprive them of power, and I will make peace in a month, and a new civil war will be inaugurated."

Shall the People listen to such fabrications? Who does not know that it will have to make a civil war if it is to be one? Republicans, Unionists! onward to the struggle and the victory!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention of the State provided for the own revision but once in twenty years, and one amendment only at a time. Yet, in the present case, it is important that the subject should be intelligently considered by the people, and that the various arguments for and against having a Convention shall be the general consideration of the Democratic and Republican. The World, which opposes the Convention, says: "In its inspiration and design, the Constitution of the State was intended to ever from the hands of fundamental law of a free democratic community. Its leading features are to restrain power and guard the Legislature. It incarnes hardly a vestige of appointing power of Slavery. The Judges of the higher courts and the heads of departments are elected by the people of the State. All the local officers of counties, cities, villages, and towns, are required to be chosen by the people of the counties, cities, villages and towns where they serve. In this respect, nothing could be more perfect in theory than the existing Constitution of the State. It has not amended, and the sign of its frames." This conclusion contradicts the premises from which it is reached, and which it should surely be amended. The World accuses the Republican Convention of having been "reckless and defeating its intentions, and, upon its own showing, a Constitution that can be eroded is certainly not a Constitution that can be relied upon for security."

But while The World complains that by revisions "the most important local officers of the City of New-York are not chosen by the city," *The Evening Post* complains of the Constitution that it gives no little appointing power to the Governor that he "influences the policy of the State is reduced to a minimum; he is more a lay figure than an actual live Governor, and the position, while it may be important to a politician, in the low sense of the word, is not now worth the honorable ambition of a statesman." Here is involved a serious difference of theory, and it certainly important to examine whether the elective basis of office which the Constitution has so broadly laid cannot be reconciled with greater power in the Executive. This there is something wrong, the evils from which we suffer are proof, and *The World* is emphatic in declaring that the Constitution has had no effect in lessening the corruption of the Legislature. *The Commercial Advertiser* asserts that if the Constitution cannot be modified so as to remedy the evils "it must be admitted that Republican institutions are a failure, and that immediately to be replaced by a despotism like Napoleon's, or a limited monarchy like Prussia's." We think that the Constitution can be so modified, and so do we believe, and therefore we oppose the Convention. We know men who groan under the enormous weight of the government of this city and its dependent Counties. There is not a political or general interest in the State that does not, from its own point of view, not necessarily the Constitution, but the Constitution be changed; the frames of this "perfect instrument" themselves shaded to improve the work, lest they make it contain a provision for its own amendment.

Democrats and Republicans agree in the fear that the People will lose the opportunity to break up the system by which the "Ring" rules and tyrannizes over the metropolis. Almost universally the people are in favor of a change in the local laws, and change would be the worse for the "Ring." Therefore, we oppose the Convention are opposed to all reform, and are in the end opposed to the People, who, if they is good enough for the present, and that "it is best to leave well enough alone." Nothing is better than *The World's* own showing that "well enough" is, in our case, too bad to be endured.

THE REGISTRY.

The Inspectors of Registry will hold their second and last session on Friday and Saturday, the 2d and 3d of November, when the Registry will be closed for secession on the 6th. Their duties, as defined by the law, are very important and responsible, and the qualifications to a legal registry. We give the concluding section of the law:

Section 9. The Board of Inspectors shall meet on the Saturday next after the last registration, and on the Friday preceding election, between the hours of ten and four, and shall then and there, in the presence of such of the Inspectors of Election as may attend, and of the public, examine the registry lists of the ward or place designated for holding the polls of election, and shall then and there, in the presence of the Inspectors of Election, if any be present, and of the public, strike the name of every person who shall be found to be not entitled to vote, or who shall be found to be a person who has not registered, or who shall be found to be a person who has registered in the name of a fictitious or dead person, or who shall be found to be a person who has registered in a place or ward in which he does not reside, or who shall be found to be a person who has registered in the name of

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

TRIAL OF COL. ROBERT B. LYNCH AND THE REV. JOHN M'MAHON—THEY ARE FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED TO DEATH.

The trial of Col. Robert B. Lynch commenced at Toronto on the 25th inst. The counsel for the Crown opened the case in a lengthy speech, reviewing the principal features of the late Fenian raid, and stated the purport of the evidence which they proposed to present against Col. Lynch. He stated that the Colonel claimed to be a reporter for a Louisville paper, and had accompanied the Fenians in that capacity only, but that he had been seen with a sword, and giving commands, and that he must have been in authority among the Fenians. Considerable evidence was adduced, most of which was corroborative of the counsel's theory, and the Judge after reviewing the evidence charged the jury to give it the impartial attention which it deserved. In an hour the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, when Col. Lynch was sentenced to be hanged on the 13th of December, and the Judge added that he had little hope of mercy.

On the 26th the case of the Rev. John McMahon was introduced. A great number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, some of whom testified that they heard the priest giving orders, and that he wore revolvers in his belt.

For the defense no witnesses were called. Mr. M. Cameron then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner in a very long and able address. The defense he set up was that the prisoner, being a Catholic priest, was taken by force and compelled by the Fenians to go to Fort Erie to administer spiritual consolation to the wounded; that, as a Roman Catholic priest, he could not refuse to attend to the calls of the dying, and that at the time of the raid he was on his way to Montreal to receive a legacy, and was in no way connected with the Fenian organization.

Mr. J. H. Cameron replied for the Crown in a long address, arguing that by law the fact of the prisoner having in any way aided or countenanced the invaders made him as guilty as themselves.

The Judge having charged the jury they retired at 8 p. m., returning in less than an hour with a verdict of *guilty*. The judge then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 13th of December next. The next trial does not take place for a few days.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT INTERPOSING ITS GOOD OFFICES—LETTER FROM MR. SEWARD TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28.—The following documents have been received here:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1866.

D. THURSTON, esq., *United States Consul, Toronto, C. W.*

SIR: For your information I inclose a copy of a note of this date which I have addressed to Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, the British Minister here, upon the subject of the conviction and sentence of James Lynch and John McMahon by a Colonial Court of Canada, on the charge of complicity and participation in the late attack on Fort Erie.

In accordance with the purpose expressed in that communication, you are expected to procure without delay for the use of this Department a copy of the record of the trial and conviction of Lynch and McMahon, and also of all further trials and convictions of a similar character which shall take place in Canada, with the least possible delay after their termination. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1866.

SIR: It is understood that James Lynch and John McMahon have been recently convicted in a Colonial Court of Canada, and sentenced to death upon a charge that, being citizens of the United States, they were actors in the assault made in the month of June last at Fort Erie, in that Colony.

It can hardly be necessary to direct your attention to the fact that the Government of the United States is required by the highest considerations of national dignity, and honor to inquire into the legality, justice and regularity of the judicial proceedings which have thus taken place, and that, after making such a careful scrutiny, we shall expect to make known to Her Majesty's Government such opinions as the President upon due consideration shall adopt.

With this view, the Consul of the United States at Toronto is this day instructed to procure, for the information of this Department, a copy of the record of the trial and conviction of Lynch and McMahon, and also of all further trials and convictions of a similar character which shall take place in Canada.

While no unnecessary delay in the examinations of the cases which are thus expected to come before this Government is intended, it may nevertheless happen hereafter that delays may unavoidably result from past incidents or from future events which cannot now be foreseen. I have now the honor to request you to take such proceedings as you may think proper, to the end that such applications of the Consul shall be promptly granted.

The President directs me to assure you of his confident hope that Her Majesty's Government will [illegible] cheerfully comply with the request I have thus made, but that they will think it proper, also, to examine the judicial proceedings aforesaid, with a careful regard to the rights of the United States and to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries. Such relations are always difficult and delicate in States that are adjacent to each other without being separated by impassable boundaries. For this reason, it would be very gratifying to the President if you should be able to give me an assurance that the execution of the sentences pronounced upon the convicted persons will be suspended, if occasion for delay shall arise in the manner before mentioned to make it desirable.

Finally I deem it proper to say that the offenses involved in these trials are, in their nature, eminently political. It is the opinion of this Government that sound policy coincides with the best impulses of a benevolent nature in recommending tenderness, amnesty and forgiveness in such cases. This suggestion is made with freedom and earnestness, because the same opinions were proposed to us in our recent civil war by all the governments and publicists of Europe, and by none of them with greater frankness and kindness than by the Government and statesmen of Great Britain. I am very sure that you will find that these recommendations of a policy of clemency and forgiveness in the case of the parties concerned are in entire harmony with all the suggestions and representations which this Government has made to Her Majesty's Government in regard to the aggressions which have been made on the Canadian frontier, and that they are also in harmony with the proceedings which this Government has thought it just, wise and prudent to pursue in regard to the violation of its own neutrality laws which was involved in those aggressions.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To the Hon. Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce.

A CHURCH AT BRANTFORD, CANADA, SACKED BY FENIANS—CHEERS FOR ROBERTS, SWEENEY, &C.

TORONTO, Oct. 30, 1866.—The Episcopal Church in Brantford, C. W., was entered by a party of Fenians immediately after the receipt of the news that Col. Lynch and the Rev. J. McMahon were sentenced to be hanged. The windows were smashed and the pulpit demolished, while a party of men promenaded the streets cheering for President Roberts and Gen. Sweeny.

Truly the Half was not Told Me.

Mrs. C. A. Crowell, of Harrisburg, Pa., in a letter giving an account of her experience in the selection of a sewing machine, says: "To be candid I was exceedingly prejudiced against all *single-thread* machines; but having learned that yours makes the *twisted* loop-stitch, I determined not to pass it by, but to examine it—if possible, with an unbiassed mind. I called at your office first of all; and when, a little later, I listened (at other offices) to a studied and systematic abuse of your machine, I then and there concluded that I would buy none other; I therefore returned to your office and selected one, for which I paid you $65—*the best spent money of all my life.* I have subjected the sewing to *the severest possible test*, and am fully persuaded that it *will never yield*, either in washing, ironing, or actual wear. I have already influenced three of my friends to purchase the Willcox & Gibbs, because I believe it to be *the very best for all family sewing.* It is so quiet in its movements that it never disturbs conversation—in fact, it can scarcely be heard at all; while it is the most rapid sewer I ever saw. *Truly the half was not told me of the merits of your wonderful machine!*"—*Advertisement.*

[Announcements.]

THE DEMON ASMODEUS

was imprisoned in a bottle, but modern art, more tasteful than ancient magic, has caught the fragrant spirit of the flowers and caged it in crystal. Withdraw the stopper from a flacon of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, and the breath of the aromatic captive will pervade the air.

"Remarkable for delicacy, freshness and purity."—

BURNETT's unrivaled COLOGNE WATER, and COCOAINE for the Hair.—[Christian Guardian, Toronto.

HIGHEST PREMIUMS,
N. Y. & Penn. State Fairs, 1866.

Report of Committee on Sewing-Machines, at N. Y. State Fair.

"We, the Committee on Sewing-Machines, after a careful and thorough investigation into the respective merits of the various Machines submitted for examination, find the ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE to be SUPERIOR to all others in the following points, viz.:

"*Simplicity and Thoroughness of Mechanical Construction!*
"*Ease of Operation and Management!*
"*Noiselessness and Rapidity of Movement!*
"*Beauty, Strength and Elasticity of Stitch!*
"*Variety and Perfection of Attachments and Range of Work!*
"*Compactness and Beauty of Model and Finish!*
"*Adaptation to Material of any thickness by an Adjustable Feed-Bar,* and to the
"*Unequaled Precision with which it executes the Lock-Stitch, by means of the Elliptic Hook,* and we therefore award it the *First Premium,* as the

BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE,

and also for the above reasons the *First Premium* as the BEST DOUBLE-THREAD SEWING-MACHINE."

C. E. PETERS,
HECTOR MOFFATT, } Committee.

ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 543 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE No. 625 Broadway.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES—LOCK STITCH.—For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned. THE HOWE MACHINE CO., No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

EMPIRE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE. Superior to all others for Family and Manufacturing purposes. Agents Wanted. EMPIRE S. M. Co., No. 616 Broadway, N. Y.

SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st., offer for sale DIAMONDS, 18 carat GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, all kinds of JEWELRY, English Sterling SILVER WARE, at a small per centage over ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

WEED'S IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES, 506 Broadway. The best FAMILY Machine, using a straight needle and shuttle. Also large Machines for all manufacturing purposes. Agents wanted.

AMUSING—QUITE.

It is well known to the public that I gave the first "exhibitions" of the Laughing Gas at the old Broadway Tabernacle during the Winter of 1843-4, and that from time to time since then I have given similar exhibitions in connection with lectures on chemistry.

Three years ago last May I introduced this Gas to the dental profession as an anæsthetic in place of chloroform and ether. For a long time I met the most formidable opposition from dentists, and others. At length this opposition gradually gave way. Occasionally dentists and physicians would come in and see the operations of the Gas. They were surprised and pleased. They saw one after another put asleep in one minute, their teeth drawn without pain, and the patient awakening fresh and bright, as though nothing had occurred; while many were even delighted with the operation. No nausea or sickness, and no after effects from the Gas.

The result has been that, for the past two years, more than half my business has come from patients recommended to me by the first-class dentists and physicians of the city. They saw that by *constant practice* we have acquired remarkable skill in the extraction of teeth. It is our sole business, and we do no other dental work.

Although we have given the Gas to over SIXTEEN THOUSAND patients, without one failure, to destroy pain, or one case of injury from the gas, there are several dentists in our city who, in order to increase their business and divert the tide of public patronage away from me, have come out in flaming advertisements, claiming that they have discovered a new and improved method of administering the Gas, viz: that of breathing from a reservoir and then expiring the Gas, or breath, into the air, and not back into an India-rubber bag. I have known scores of patients who had been to these dentists and tried the "improved apparatus," and could not be put asleep. They would then come to me to get their teeth out.

I am not prejudiced in favor of the old mode of administering the Gas. I only say it works well, and accomplishes all that is desired. I have tried all the new methods as they have come up, and find one error in the construction of all mouth-pieces made for breathing the gas from a reservoir and expiring into the air—a too small opening to breathe through. Dr. Paddock, one of the members of our Association, has constructed a similar mouth-piece in which this difficulty is avoided. *I find it works much better than I expected.* If it continues to work well, I shall adopt it altogether, and dispense with the India-rubber bag—the pure gas being breathed from a reservoir, but not back again into the same. I may find difficult or hard subjects where nothing but the former apparatus and bag will answer. *Patients want their teeth drawn without pain,* and if I can accomplish this, I have no objection to accommodating myself to the fastidious notions of any who may object to the "black bag."

Although from 30 to 40 people visit our office daily, and have from one to twenty teeth extracted with the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, all declaring that they have experienced no pain whatever; that the sensation of the gas was delightful, &c., yet every now and then one comes in and asks, "Do you really take out teeth without pain, without any pain at all?" The answer is, "We certainly do. You will not even know when your teeth are drawn. If we give you any pain, we will charge you nothing for the operation."

As evidence that we can and do perform this, we refer to the following persons who have tested the matter at our office, and with over

16,000 OTHERS

have signed, with their own hands, our certificate scroll, certifying to the fact.

J. Kilpatrick, M. Gen., U. S. A.	Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth,
J. Jardine, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.	Mrs. Geo. Vandenhoff,
Geo. Jones, N. Y. Times,	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson,
S. H. Gay, N. Y. Tribune,	Mrs. Rev. H. Loomis,
C. B. Dahlgren, U. S. N.	Mrs. Geo. Chesterman,
Edmund Coffin,	Mrs. Carrie Bodine,
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs. Rev. Dr. H. Crosby,
John H. Johnston, M. D.,	Mrs. Hugh Maxwell,
F. Hollick, M. D.,	Mrs. Jas. P. Herker,
N. Sands,	Mrs. S. M. Beard,
Wm. Ross Wallace,	Mrs. Ellie P. Allison,
Benj. H. Willis,	Mrs. J. H. Burbe,
Wm. H. Willis, jr.,	Mrs. C. W. Adsoit,
J. H. Scribner,	Mrs. H. Snyder,
W. S. Gibson, jr.,	Mrs. E. Payne,
John E. Whitney,	Mrs. Geo. H. Norton,
A. E. Curtis,	Mrs. James H. Mills,
John Palmer,	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Meikle,
John L. Roberts, jr.,	Mrs. Geo. H. Bates,
D. H. Hadden,	Mrs. Geo. O. Tracey,
H. C. Jones, M. D.	Mrs. Charles Widdifield,
Frank H. Bliss,	Miss Emma Pike,
Halsey W. Knapp,	Mrs. Sarah Tyler,
Richard Tweed,	Mrs. F. V. Wilson,
W. H. Robertson,	Mrs. Clara Moore,
N. Wolfe,	Mrs. Isaac T. Roove,
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E. W. Gonzalez,	Miss M. Shortall,
J. W. Scott, M. D.	Mrs. Lizzie Ball,
Lieut. O. W. Bowers,	Miss Emma Harris,
Geo. H. Snyder,	Mrs. E. Pratt,
N. R. Munger,	Mrs. D. Terwilliger,
R. Hibbard,	Mrs. Benj. Wheeler,
B. L. Wall, dentist,	Miss Mary C. Leonard,
George O. Jones,	Mrs. Alfred C. Hornsey,
Anson Herrick, jr.,	Mrs. J. F. Lippitt,
Homer Franklin,	Mrs. Julia Beach,
Francis S. Street,	Mrs. N. Babcock,
A. J. Williamson,	Mrs. O. W. Lee,
E. D. Robie, U. S. N.,	Miss Sarah Devoe,
A. H. Languaus,	Miss Emma Frost,

AND 16,000 OTHERS.

The original roll can be seen at our office table.

"It is often more a pleasure than pain to have teeth extracted under the influence [illegible] the following sentences have been selected, which patients have written opposite [illegible]:

"Without the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream."—Foreign Minister of State.
"Came from Hudson. Would come from England."
"Bless the Lord. O, my nerves."
"Thought I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."
"A good humbug, if a man can have his teeth drawn without knowing it."
"Bully! never told the truth but once; that's just now."
"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."
"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."
"No more old fashioned dentistry for me."
"Ought to erect a statue to the inventor."
"My second operation with the gas; have tried ether; most earnestly recommend the nitrous oxide."
"I bless the doctor who sent us here."
"Very pleasant dream."
"Operation perfectly sublime."
"Was weak and nervous; received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterward."
"I indorse all written above."
"Would not believe it."
"A pleasant ride on the cars."
"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."
"It is all that is claimed for it."
"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."
"God bless the inventor."
"My three (charitable) grinders have gone to Dickens, and I am no longer Oliver Twist—all of a twist."
"Well worth all that can be said for it."
"Went to the opera."
"Ida, your teeth are out. Are they!"
"Felt perfectly happy during the operation."
"Have no more dread of tooth drawing."
"Hail Columbia! The greatest discovery of the age."
"None but the most agreeable sensations."
"Taken out without my knowing it."
"Very pleasant indeed."
"Harmless, reliable and without pain."
"The fear I experienced before taking the gas was only equaled by the pleasure of its use."
"Long life to Dr. Colton."
"Delighted with the operation."
"Ought to have a gold medal."
"A pleasure instead of pain."
"Have taken chloroform and ether; could not be induced to take it again, as it nearly killed me. Dr. Colton's gas was perfectly delightful; had six teeth out without the least pain, and now feel as well as ever—try it."
"Absolutely no pain. I swear it."
"Cominagain."
"This beats my chloroform." (From a dentist.)
"A very fine operation."
"Not the least pain—rather pleasant."
"I thank thee Lord for this discovery. I was perfectly unconscious."—By a doctor.
"A pleasure instead of pain."
"With many others, I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."
"I am paid well for coming 200 miles."
"Dr. Colton beats Heller."

And hundreds more of a similar character. The originals of the above can be seen at our office.

The following eloquent letter was a voluntary offering by the author.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

From The Bradford (Towanda, Penn.,) Argus, Aug. 31.

Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us up through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem ever pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp, we ascend the marble steps of the "Cooper Union." It is "all very fine" to enter this pleasant reception room, but the studio beyond the folding doors—"aye, there's the rub." But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our errand seems shorn of half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature—"Will it kill us?" A pleasant laugh and assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come, and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating-room, with our two accompanying friends, (the fair face of the one assumes the hue of driven snow,) with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider. Ere aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair engaged in pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop insinuated between our jaws, and the mouth-piece of a villainous-looking black bag between our lips. Two pairs of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak gentle words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant laid assuring on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound as of myriad swarms of bees! Anon comes floating by in grand measures and long drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of their Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, raising their "ceaseless evermore." Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong, yet painless wrench. "Your teeth are out," says three kind voices, but we have not come down yet to this sublunary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the familiar voices behind the chair. We rise a new being, and leave at the feet of the kind operator 15 molars and incisors, a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

MARY N. ROCKWELL.

"To Dr. G. Q. Colton is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry." *Letter from Dr. Carnochan, to the Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

HOMEOPATHIC INFIRMARY, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR: The patient to whom you administered the nitrous oxide as an anæsthetic, for the removal of the carcinomatous parotid gland on Wednesday, at my clinic, is doing finely. No ill effects whatever followed the use of the gas.

From the fact that rapid and complete anæsthesia, and no headache, vomiting or other unpleasant symptoms result from its use, I am of the opinion that it will shortly supersede the use of choloroform and ether in most of the operations in surgery.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,
BUSHROD W. JAMES, M. D.

To Dr. G. Q. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, New-York.

Dr. Colton has given the Gas for six severe surgical operations in New-York, which resulted as favorably as the above.

How many thousands there are who suffer from neuralgia and general ill health, caused by decayed or ulcerated teeth, and who would gladly have a new set, if they could only realize how painless and pleasant the operation of extracting with the gas.

There are four important advantages in the Gas over ether and chloroform.

First—It is perfectly harmless, and can be breathed by the most nervous, delicate, and infirm.

Second—Enough can be administered with safety to produce entire insensibility to pain.

Third—The whole time occupied in breathing the Gas, extracting the teeth (from 1 to 13), and returning to entire consciousness, does not occupy more than three minutes.

Fourth—The Gas never produces nausea or sickness, so common with ether and chloroform.

We are now using 200 gallons of Gas per day, and, consequently, always have it on hand fresh. This is one reason of our success.

We have given the Gas to over 16,000 patients without the first accident or unpleasant result.

We can and do draw teeth without pain. Come to headquarters.

G. Q. COLTON,
Colton Dental Association,
Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute, New-York.

To do good to those we leave, is the most unselfish act of life.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 419 and 421 BROADWAY,
Corner of Canal.

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This Company is now prepared to issue all the varieties of Life and Endowment Policies, some of them with unusual advantages, especially to "Best Lives."

It will also issue several new varieties, embracing distinctive and very valuable features.

Organized for the purpose of presenting these new plans to the Public, it is anxious to have them examined.

It is desirable to have it distinctly understood that this is,

1st. A new Company, viz., *not an old one.*

2d. A Stock Company, viz: *not a mutual nor mixed one:* because it is always important to have *facts* fairly understood. But it is confidently believed that in this case the truth is especially favorable to the Company, since, 1st. It is not apparent that any old company has any real advantages over this one, while it is certain that this Company presents advantages not before enjoyed by the public; and, 2d. A Stock Company is essential to the best working of the plans presented, while no other can give so good security to the insured. The aim is to give the cheapest and best insurance, viz: at the lowest rates that will not impair the security of the insured; and only by the plans this Company can this be done.

It is noticeable that the Directors (all interested stockholders) are generally known throughout the community as representative men in the Political, Mercantile, Professional and Educational ranks. The Actuary, John Patterson, is one of the oldest and best Actuaries in the country, and his name alone is a sufficient guarantee that the calculations made by the Company are reliable.

Call or send for a Circular.

EXTRACTS FROM IT.

THREE OF NINE NEW FEATURES.

FOURTH NEW FEATURE.

The Company will charge a premium according to *all* the known *circumstances* of each Life, not alone those of age and health. A favorable *constitution, intelligence,* particularly in hygienic matters, *residence, vocation,* and *habits,* especially when in connection with a long-lived ancestry, being essential elements of longevity, diminish the cost of insurance: the possession of them by the Insured should not accrue entirely to the advantage of a Company.

Relative tendencies to longevity are, to a degree, determinable, and, so far, the Insured is entitled to the benefit of those he may possess; and the company proposes to allow them to him by rating him younger than he is, thus lowering his premium. If his health is impaired, the Company will insure him, but rate him older than he is, thus raising his premium. *How long is he to live?* is the important question, and the Company desire to charge as premium what the answer will justly indicate. For example, a person of 35 may be rated at 32, 25, or younger, which will lower his premium, or rated at 47, 66, or older, which will raise his premium.

FIFTH NEW FEATURE.

If, when the assured dies, he has lived beyond his rated "expectation," and thus proves that he has lived in a manner tending to longevity, a proportional surplus will be added to his Assurance, or paid to him as an annuity, stopping his premium, and more than that if under 50 when insured. This is fair, and for the interest of the Company: for, if by temperance and other habits, vocation, residence, intelligence, care of health, &c., life shall be prolonged, the Company will be benefited. This surplus and the *reductions* in premiums, made on account of tendencies to longevity, will prove that the Company insures the *best lives* on unusually favorable terms; it also insures the lives of all at correspondingly equitable rates.

Let those who have long lived ancestry and are in good health take note of this, as the Company will insure such on much better terms than they can obtain elsewhere.

SIXTH NEW FEATURE.

This Company will allow the Assured to pay weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually. It is the purpose of the Company in making this provision to meet the convenience of nearly every class of persons, and as its policies are not forfeited, but extend till the premiums paid are exhausted, it can make such provision without material inconvenience. It will be observed that by so doing those of very small incomes can be accommodated.

INSURANCE CAN BE EFFECTED BY CORRESPONDENCE EQUALLY WELL, AND WHERE THERE IS NO AGENT A COMMISSION WILL BE ALLOWED.

N. B.—Agents wanted in every town.

3,500.—THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE with only TWO HORSES makes 3,500 Bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the Bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES; while those made by the dry pressing machines ALL CRUMBLE TO PIECES on becoming EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

LOWELL'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Students are received at LOWELL's famous Business College every working day of the year. Soldiers and others who have been disabled by the fortunes of war or the accidents of life, can obtain at LOWELL's INSTITUTE that knowledge of Book-keeping and business, which will fit them for any position in a Bank or a Commercial house. Three months of time and $75 in cash, will carry any young man who can read and write through a complete course of business training. Reference may be made to Mr. Geo. W. Bungay, the Author and Lecturer; to Mr. Jenny, at the Tribune Office; to Dr. E. P. Miller, No. 13 Laight-st., and to any citizen of Binghamton. Send for Circulars.

ITCH, SALT RHEUM.—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 8 hours—also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass., will be forwarded free by mail. For sale by all druggists.

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

"Its seam is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-stitch."—["*Judge's Report*" at the "*Island Park Trial.*"

Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing *both* kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods. No. 508 Broadway.

CONSTITUTION WATER, a certain cure for DIABETES, GRAVEL, and all DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER. Depot, No. 46 Cliff-st. Sold by all Druggists.

PYLE'S SALERATUS, CREAM TARTAR and O. K. SOAP, generally known as the best in market, always full weight. Sold by grocers everywhere.

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES, BURNS, CORNS, Bunions, Chilblains, Old Sores, and all Skin Diseases. DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, 33 cents. H. DALLEY, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a "Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c." The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription, is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address,
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick-room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at $1 per bottle.

SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860.—X.—THE AMOUNT OF PLANTATION Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to Fourth-st. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New-York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860—X.—" and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

"CHAS. FOSTER, No. 420 Broad-st., Philadelphia."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private stamp* of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New-York.

SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist New-York.

SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New-York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dies deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1. Sold by all dealers.

SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

GRAIN, PROVISION, AND OTHER MARKETS.

TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1866.

Since the date of our last weekly review we have had a very animated market for Breadstuffs; the arrivals of Flour have continued moderate, and prices of the low grades have largely improved. Spring Wheat, though more plenty, has declined but slightly. Barley, Rye, Oats and Corn have been extremely active, and have rapidly improved, especially Barley and Corn, and the market is still excited and unsettled. Cotton has been unsettled and has fluctuated. Petroleum has declined, but has sold freely for export. Fish Oils have ruled quiet without much change in prices. American Linseed has declined and closes heavy. Naval Stores are in small supply and prices have an upward tendency, especially Spirits Turpentine, which is excited and unsettled at the close.

ASHES have been in good demand, and the market is firm at $10@$10 25 for Pots, and $14 for Pearls.

BROOM CORN—The demand has been moderate, but with light arrivals of prime prices are firm; sales at 8@12c. ℘ lb, as to quality.

BEESWAX has been in fair demand and prices are firm; sales of 3,000 lb Yellow Western and Southern at 40@42c.

BRICK are firm and prices tend upward; we quote at $13 50@$14 for common Hard, $18@$20 50 for Croton, and $60 for Philadelphia Front.

COTTON—There has been a very good business doing today with both manufacturers and exporters, and the market, though not actually higher, has more tone, closing strong at 40c. for Middling Uplands to 41c. for do. New Orleans; sales of 2,500 bales.

COFFEE—There has been nothing doing in Rio Coffee today calling for special notice, but the market remains firm—in fact, few holders are offering at present quotations; the receipts during the past week are 20,593 bags, and embrace the cargoes per Celeserio (sold previous to arrival), Contest, Jarlen, Conroy, and Minnesotah; the stock, as made up to-day by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, is 36,854 bags here and 3,000 in Baltimore. West India styles are dull at about previous figures; we quote Rio, prime, at 19½c.; do. good, 18½@19c.; do. fair, 17½@18c.; do. ordinary, 17@17½c.; do. fair to good cargoes, 17½@18½c., duty paid, and fair to good cargoes in bond, 12½@13½c. Java, mats and bags, 25½@26c.; Ceylon, 19½@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½@20c.; Laguayra, 17½@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½@17c., all gold.

COAL—The market for Foreign is very firm, the supply is moderate, and we have no sales to report to guide us in giving quotations; Gas Coals are much wanted; in Domestic a good business has been done at full former prices, but within a few days buyers have held off waiting a large public sale of Scranton announced for to-day; this will give character and tone to the market; we quote from yard at $4 75@$8 per tun of 2,000 lb.

CEMENT—Rosendale is firm with a good demand at $1 75, cash.

CANDLES are firm with a fair business; sales of 250 boxes, at 27@28c. for Adamantine; Sperm and Patent, 40@55c.

COPPER—The market is unsettled and very dull at the close, at 30c. for Baltimore and Lake; we hear of no sales. New Sheathing and Yellow Metal are quiet.

DRUGS AND DYES—All articles under this heading have ruled dull, but prices are without material change. We quote:

Alum, ℘ lb	3½@ 4c.
Argols, Powdered, ℘ lb	—@ 2?c.
Balsam, Copaiba, ℘ lb	82 @ 87c.
Bi-Carb. Soda, Newcastle, ℘ lb (gold)	8@ 8½c.
Caustic Soda, ℘ lb (gold)	6½@ 6½c.
Cream Tartar, Prime (gold)	29 @30c.
Epsom Salts, ℘ lb	—@ 4½c.
Gum Arabic, Picked, ℘ lb	62½@65c.
Gum Arabic, Sorts, ℘ lb	40 @47½c.
Jalap, ℘ lb	$2 30@$2 40
Manna, Large Flake, ℘ lb	—@ 2 00
Oil Lemon, ℘ lb (gold)	$3 12@3 25
Sal Soda, Newcastle, ℘ lb	2 @ 2½c.
Seneca Root, ℘ lb	50 @60c.
Senna, ℘ lb	18 @24c.
Soda Ash, ℘ lb (gold)	3½@ 3½c.
Sugar Lead, ℘ lb (gold)	30 @33c.
Vitriol, Blue, ℘ lb	12½@13c.

DYEWOODS—All kinds are in small stock; the receipts are limited; holders are very timid in their views, but the business is light. We quote:

DUTY FREE.

Logwood, Laguna (gold) ......Per ton	$30 00@— —
Logwood, Campeachy (gold)	25 00@— —
Fustic, Cuba (gold)	31 00@— —
Fustic, Savanilla (gold)	22 50@ 23 00
Fustic, Maracaibo (gold)	22 50@ 25 00

FLOUR AND MEAL—The buoyancy and activity which distinguished our Flour market, this day week, has since proved even more marked—the sales and re-sales exceed 125,000 bbls., and all grades have improved, and still have an upward tendency. Our present stock is less than *one quarter* that of the same time last year, and there is much apprehension felt for the future, owing to the great and continued demand at the North West—for Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky; the wants of this State are also very large and hence we have not added, but, on the contrary, we have diminished our stock during this month, and the prospects are unfavorable for anything like a liberal stock. At the close of navigation Unsound and Ordinary Spring Wheat Flour has been taken freely for the South and the Windward Islands, at much higher prices, and 2,000 bbls. of Shipping Brands have sold freely at advancing prices, and we find our stock of old Flour is almost exhausted. To-day (Tuesday) the market is less active, owing to the extreme prices demanded. The low grades are 10@15c. better, but quiet at the close. Family Extras are generally held higher, which checks business; the sales are 12,000 bbls. at $9 85@$11 65 for Superfine State; $10@$11 95 for Unsound Extra State; $12 10@$13 60 for Fancy Extra State, (Sound); $13 65@$14 95 for Trade do.; $10 95@$12 65 for the low grades of Western Extra, and $15@$18 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is held higher and is quiet; sales of 75 bbls. at $14 65@$16 70. Southern Flour is scarce and in moderate demand; sales of 150 bbls. at $12 65@$14 60 for common to fair Extra Baltimore and Country, and $14 75@$17 for Trade and Family Extras. Rye Flour is better, and in demand; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7@$8 50. Corn Meal is held higher and is quiet. Buckwheat Flour is in fair demand at $3 50@$4 25 per 100 lb., the latter for choice.

FRUITS—The market is steady at our annexed figures. We quote:

Raisins, layer, new, ℘ box	$4 40 @ —
Raisins, bunch, new, do	3 90 @4 00
Currants, ℘ lb	14 @ 14½
Citron, Leghorn, do	33½@ 34
Almonds, Provence, do	31 @ —
Almonds, shelled, do	45 @ 50
Sardines, ℘ half-box	37½@ 38
Sardines, ℘ qr. box	18½@ 18½
Brazil Nuts, ℘ lb	17 @ 17½
Filberts, Sicily, do	19 @ —

FISH—There is only a moderate business doing in Dry Cod, but prices are without essential change. Mackerel are selling, in a jobbing way, at about previous prices. Herrings are dull and nominal. We quote:

Dry Cod, ℘ cwt	$7 50 @ $8 37½
Dry Scale, ℘ cwt	6 25 @ 6 50
Pickled Cod, ℘ bbl	7 50 @ 8 00
Mackerel, No. 1 Mass. small, ℘ bbl	22 00 @ —
Salmon, Pickled, No. 1, ℘ tce	40 00 @ 41 00
Herring, Scaled ℘ box	60 @ —
Herring, No. 1, ℘ box	50 @ —

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more active demand. Prices of Spring have fluctuated under more liberal arrivals, but Winter has improved, and is quite scarce and buoyant at the close. Our present stock is about 430,000 bush. against 2,200,000 bush. the same time last year. The arrivals of Spring in prospect are liberal, but far less than at the same time last year. Our millers here and throughout this State, Jersey and Pennsylvania are without stocks of moment, and have purchased only to supply their present wants, fearing a reaction at an early day. To-day (Tuesday) the market is more active, and with moderate arrivals and a brisk speculative demand, and more inquiry for milling, prices for Spring are 2@3c. better, and Winter 3@5c. higher, the market closing firm but quiet; sales of 78,000 bush. at $2 23 for Rejected Spring; $2 33@$2 45 for common to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring; 21,400 bush. Amber State at $3 15@$3 20, the latter for choice, and 7,000 bush. fair White Michigan at $3 30. Barley has been taken freely for export at $1 05@$1 10 for Canada East in bond, and $1 12@$1 19 for do. West in bond. To-day the market is less active and is tame at the close; prices of good are well held; sales of 144,000 bush. at $1 15@$1 19 for Canada West, in bond; $1 38@$1 40 for do. free; $1 30 for good two-rowed State, and $1 36@$1 39 for four-rowed do. Barley Malt is firm but quiet; sales of 28,000 bush. good State at $1 45. Oats are extremely active, and 2@3c. better, the demand mainly speculative, and confined largely to Western in store; sales of 360,000 bush. at 70@73c. for inferior to fair Chicago; 74@76c. for New State, and 75c. for Old Canadian in store, now held higher. Rye is better, but less active; sales of 9,700 bush. at $1 35 for Old Western; $1 42@$1 43 for New do., and $1 45 for Canadian and State. Indian Corn has been in very active demand with moderate arrivals and favorable advices from Europe; prices have advanced 14@15c. ℘ bush., and the tendency is still upward; our stock has diminished instead of increased and is only 2,600,000 bush. To-day the market is very active, and is much excited, the demand chiefly speculative; the sales are 460,000 bush., at $1 20@$1 35 for Mixed Western, in store, $1 33@$1 35 for do. afloat; $1 33@$1 36 for Western Yellow, in store, and $1 36 for Western White, in store.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, qrs.	Corn, qrs.
Total to Great Britain and the Continent for the week ending Oct. 30, 1866	1,980	449	21,731
Since Sept. 1, 1866	23,934	10,162	234,493
Same time 1865	15,961	44,221	190,991

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, qrs.	Corn, qrs.
For the week ending Oct. 30, 1866	64,324	40,029	28,606
Since Sept. 1, 1866	565,865	169,228	818,558
Same time, 1865	819,359	207,333	1,015,718

GUNNY BAGS—The business is limited, but prices remain about the same; small sales at 26½c.

GUNNY CLOTH is dull, and prices are nominal at 31c.

HIDES—The sales of the past week amount to 120,000, and this activity induces more firmness at the close. We quote cash prices: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lb, 21½@22½c.; Buenos Ayres, 20 to 23 lb, 21@22½c.; Montevideo, 20 to 23 lb, 19@19½c.; Corrientes, 21 to 23 lb, 19½@19½c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 21 lb, 18½c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lb, 18c.; California, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lb, 16@16½c.; Matamoros, 22 to 24 lb, 17½@18c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lb, 15½@16c.; Texas, 23 to 25 lb, 12@15c.; Western, 18 to 25 lb, 12@15c. Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, 45 to 50 lb, 9½@10c.; Rio Grande, 44 to 48 lb, 10½@10½c.; California, 45 to 50 lb, 10@10½c.; Para, 35 to 40 lb, 10½@11c., gold; New-Orleans, 50 to 60 lb, 13½@14c.; Western and Country, 60 to 70 lb, 13@14c.; City Slaughter (Ox), 60 to 80 lb, 14@14½c.; City Slaughter (Cow), 45 to 60 lb, 11½@12c., currency.

HAY—The supply of shipping is moderate, and with a good demand prices are firm at $1 10@$1 15 per 100 lb, and retail lots at $1 25@$1 50 per 100 lb.

HOPS are firm, and in fair demand for home consumption; we quote at from 20@40@60c., as to growth and quality.

HEMP—Manila is firm, and in fair demand at 10½@11c., gold; sales of 1,807 bales in Boston, on private terms. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

IRON—The supply of Pig is very small, and with a good demand prices tend upward; sales of 450 tuns. Bar Iron is dull and unchanged. We quote:

Pig, No. 1 American, ℘ tun	$50 00@ $51 00
Pig, No. 1 Scotch, ℘ tun	52 00@ 54 00
Bar, Common E. & A., ℘ tun	110 00@ — —
Bar, Refined E. & A., ℘ tun	120 00@ — —
Scroll, ℘ tun	150 00@ 200 00
Band, ℘ tun	150 00@ — —
Hoop, ℘ tun	160 00@ 220 00
Rods (5/8@3-16 inch), ℘ tun	125 00@ 180 00
Horse-Shoe, ℘ tun	145 00@ 155 00
Ovals, half-round, ℘ tun	145 00@ 155 00

LEATHER—There is an excess of arrivals over sales, as usual toward the close of canal navigation, but prices are without decline in Hemlock. Oak Sole is less firm, but no decided decline can be reported. We quote, cash, ℘ lb: Hemlock—Buenos Ayres Heavy, 37@38½c.; Middle, 34@35½c.; Light, 33@34c.; California Heavy, 35@37c.; Middle, 31@35c.; Light, 32@33c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 31@33c.; Middle, 32½@34c.; Light, 31@32c.; Good Damaged, 30@33c.; Poor Damaged, 23@25c.; In the Rough, 35@37c. Oak Slaughter—Heavy, 40@46c.; Middle, 40@45c.; Light, 34@40c.; Cropped Middle, 50@54c.; Light, 48@51c.; Backs Rough, Heavy, 42@46c.; Middle, 36@40c.; Light, 36@42c.; Bellies, 20@22c.

LATHS—Eastern are firm and in fair demand; sales 275,000 at $4, 3 months.

LEAD—The market for Pig continues dull and prices are nominal at $6 75@$6 87½ for Spanish, German, Refined and English, gold. Bar and Sheet and Pipe are without change.

LIME—Rockland is firm and in fair demand; sales of 500 bbls., at $1 70 for Common, and $2 10 for Lump.

MOLASSES—The demand continues active, and is still almost entirely for the low grades from distillers, and prices rather tend upward; sales of 202 hhds. 36 tcs. Centrifugal at 45c., afterward resold at 46½c.; 320 hhds. 47 tcs. and 30 bbls. Clayed at 48½c; 300 hhds. Centrifugal in Boston to come here at 45½c., 270 hhds. Guadeloupe at 53@55c. and 337 hhds. Barbadoes on private terms. We quote Cuba Muscovado at 48@60c., Clayed at 46@49c., Centrifugal at 42@47c., and Porto Rico at 55@70c. The stock is estimated at about 3,000 hhds. Cuba and 3,100 hhds. Porto Rico.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Spirits of Turpentine is excited, and 1c. better; sales of 209 bbls.; Crude do. is firm. Rosins are in reduced supply, and prices tend upward. Tar is quiet but firm. We quote:

Turpentine, North County ....℘ 280 lb	— —@$6 50
Tar, Washington and Newbern ...℘ bbl	3 50 @ 4 25
Pitch, City, No. 1	4 50 @ —
Rosin, Common ....℘ 280 lb	3 02½@ 5 87½
Rosin, Strained and No. 2 (in y'd), ℘ 280 lb	6 25 @ 7 50
Rosin, No. 1 and Pale and White	8 00 @14 00
Spirits Turpentine, American .....℘ gal.	84 @ 85

OILS—American Linseed is very dull and prices are easier. In Fish Oils we have no material change to note, the business being only to a moderate extent. Lard Oil is dull but steady. We quote:

Linseed, City, in casks ....℘ gal	$1 50@ 1 52
Whale, Fair to Prime	1 25@ 1 40
Whale, Bleached Winter	1 50@ —
Sperm, Crude	2 65@ 2 70
Sperm, Winter, Unbleached	2 95@ 3 00
Lard Oil, Fair to Prime	1 90@ 2 00
Lard Oil, No. 1	1 60@ 1 75
Lard Oil, No. 2	1 40@ 1 55
Red Oil, City Distilled	1 05@ —
Kerosene (free)	64@ —

PROVISIONS—The excitement in the Pork market, adverted to in our last, has since been even more noticeable, and a further advance of 75c.@$1 has been obtained, but with great irregularity in the sales. Dealers short in their contracts have settled them at a loss of $1 50@$2 50 ℘ bbl., in some cases on a basis of $35 (for Mess). The disposition to sell for future delivery has increased, but buyers are less inclined than hitherto for February delivery than are sellers at very low figures. At the opening of 'Change to-day the market was quiet, but at the close there is more activity and the market firm; the sales are 4,650 bbls. Mess, at $31@$31 62½, cash; no regular Pork is reported, but it was offered at $31 87½, without buyers. For future delivery we hear of 500 bbls., seller November, at $33 25, and 500 bbls. do., buyer last half do., at $30. Prime Mess has been in limited demand; since the absence of business prices are uncertain. New Cut Mess Pork is selling freely at full prices. Beef has been in more active demand for Prime, the stock of good Old is now very light, and New is firm; the receipts have been moderate for the season, closing with moderate jobbing demand and steady; sales of 200 bbls. at $9@$13 for Old Plain Mess; $12@$15 for New do.; $15@$19 for Old Extra, and $18@$23 for New do. In Tierce Beef nothing of moment has been done, and prices are uncertain. Beef Hams are in moderate demand and are heavy; sales 30 bbls. Western at $41. Cut Meats are more plenty, and, with a further decline in Hogs, prices are lower and unsettled at the close; sales of 25 pkgs. Hams at 17c. Live Hogs are lower and abundant at 9@10c. ℘ lb. Bacon has been offered more freely, has declined and closes unsettled, with only a light inquiry; sales 100 boxes C. C. on private terms. Lard has been in better demand, but, with liberal offerings, has declined and closes heavy and unsettled—the inquiry has been mainly for the trade—but a fair business may be noted in Germany and the West Indies, and irregular; sales of 500 pkgs. at 14½c. for City, 14½@15½c. for fair to prime Steam and Kettle Dried.

AFTERNOON PROVISION MARKET, 4 O'CLOCK—A fair business was done in cash Pork, and we note sales of 4,000 bbls. Mess at $34 62½, the market closes firm, holders asking $34 75. Nothing doing in regular Pork, the nominal price being $31 75.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

	Pork, bbls.	Beef, tcs.	Bacon, tuns.	Butter, tuns.	Cheese, tuns.	Lard, tuns.	Tal., tuns.
To G. Brit'n and Cont. for week ending Oct. 30, 1866	..	405	223	11	734	7	53
Since Sept. 1, 1866	..	1,869	81	68	5,047	43	491
Same time 1865	249	6,952	703	44	2,435	36	0

RECEIPTS OF PROVISIONS.

	Pork, bbls.	Beef, tcs.	Lard, tuns.	Butter, tuns.	Cheese, tuns.
For week ending Oct. 30, 1866	2,272	2,204	180	537	1,160
Since Sept. 1, 1866	7,375	4,316	661	4,273	7,223
Same time 1865	23,196	6,131	1,317	5,525	3,336

PETROLEUM—The market is dull and heavy. Crude, at 22@22½c., in bbls., and 15½@16c. in bulk. Refined, in bond; sales of 1,500 bbls., at 33@34c. for L. S., 34@35c. for do. to W., 36@37c. for P. do. do., 37c. for S. W., and 37@38c. for P. W.

RICE—No sales worthy of notice are reported. The market closes steady at 10@10½c., currency, duty paid, and 3½@4½c., gold, in bond, for Rangoon.

SUGARS—The market for Raws is rather dull, and though quotations are unchanged any attempt to realize would result in some decline; the sales to-day are 450 hhds. Cuba at 10@13c., and 1,354 boxes Havana at 9½@12c.; we quote Cuba as follows: Inferior to Common Refining 9½@10½c.; fair to good do. 10½@11c.; fair to good Grocery 11½@11½c.; prime to choice do. 12c.@12½c.; Centrifugal (hhds. and boxes) 9½@12½c., and Melado 6@8c.; Havana boxes Nos. 7 to 9 at 10½@10½c., Nos. 10 to 12 at 11½@11½c.; Nos. 13 to 15 at 12½@13½c.; Nos. 16 to 18 at 13½@14½c.; Nos. 19 to 20 at 15½@15½c., and White, 14½@16c.; Porto Rico, refining grades, 10½@11½c.; do. Grocery do., 11½@14c.; Brazil bags, 10½@11½c.; Manila do., 10½@10½c.; Havana boxes No. 12 in bond, 4½@5c., gold; Refined are dull at 16½c. for Hards; 14½@15½c. for Soft Whites, and 13½@14½c. for do. Yellows. The stock of Raw Sugars is estimated at 46,984 hhds., 48,624 boxes, 57,264 bag, and 20 Melado.

SKINS—Goat have been dull, and prices are nominal. Deer Skins have been in fair demand at steady prices. Our sales include Para, at 60@65c., gold, ℘ lb, and Central American, at 58@60c., gold, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—The market is unsettled for Cloverseed, and is quiet; sales of Old at 10½@14c.—the latter for small lots. New is scarce. Timothy Seed is selling slowly at $3 25@$3 87½ ℘ bush. Rough Flaxseed is selling at $3@$3 25 ℘ bush. of 56 lb. Calcutta Linseed is selling at $2 45 in Boston.

STEARIN—The market is well supplied, and prices have declined; sales of 250,000 lb at 15@16½c. for fair to prime White; and 170,000 lb Grease at 11@12c.

SALT—We have only to note a limited business in both Bulk and Sack, but prices are without change. We quote:

Duty: Sack, 23c. ℘ 100 lb; Bulk, 15c. ℘ 100 lb.

Liverpool, Ground, ℘ sack	$1 90@$1 95
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	Gold 2 55
Liverpool, Fine, Worthington's	2 75@— —
Turk's Islands, ℘ bush	—@ 47

SPICES—The market is very dull and prices nominally unchanged. We quote:

Cassia	— @44 gold.
Ginger, Race and Africa	21 @23 cr'cy.
Nutmegs, No. 1	92 @93 gold.
Pepper	21½@21½ gold.
Pepper (in bond)	6½@ 7 gold.
Pimento, Jamaica	20 @20½ gold.
Cloves	27½@28 gold.

TOBACCO—There has been more doing, both in Kentucky and Seed Leaf; sales of 717 hhds. Kentucky, at 5@15c., and 913 cases Seed Leaf, at 4½@9c.

TALLOW—The inquiry has been light, and the market closes heavy and inactive; sales of 187,000 lb at 12½@12½ for Western, 12½@12½c. for City, and 12½c. for Butchers' Association.

TIN—There has been only a moderate business in Pig since our last, and prices at the close are nominal. In Plates we have no change to note. We quote:

Banca ......gold, ℘ lb	24 — @— —
Straits ......gold	— 21 @— 21½
English ......gold	— — @— 22
Plates, Charcoal I C ......℘ box	— — @14 50
Plates, I C Coke	10 25 @13 75
Terne, Coke	10 75 @11 —
Terne, Charcoal	14 25 @15 00

WOOL—Dullness is still the prevailing feature in this market; holders are offering their stocks quite freely, but manufacturers do not come forward even at the low prices ruling, owing to the extreme dullness in the goods market. We quote: Domestic Fleeces at 44@50c. for Native and ¼ Merinos, 40@48c. for ½ and ¾ do., 53@58c. for full-blood Merinos, and 60@62c. for Saxony Fleeces; 30@38c. for No. 1 Pulled, 45@50c. for Superfine do., and 52@56c. for Extra do.; 22@27c. for common Unwashed California, 28@40c. for Fine do., and 25@33c. for Texas. We quote Foreign Fleeces: South American at 25@27c. for common Washed, 32@31c. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino, 32@48c. for Washed Entre Rios, 27@30c. for Unwashed Creole, 40@46c. for Washed Cordova; Chilian, at 24@31c. for Unwashed Mestiza and Merino; Cape of Good Hope, 30@35c. for Unwashed; East India, 35@55c. for Washed; and African at 20@30c. for Unwashed, and 30@40c. for Washed.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and in the absence of sales prices are nominal.

N. Y. WHOLESALE PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING Oct. 30, 1866.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ℘ cent. less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges. Parties receiving produce to sell, often with the request that immediate returns be made, cannot always obtain the prices which transient buyers have to pay. Our figures are intended more for the farmer than the merchant, and we prefer not to disappoint by giving the outside prices of very choice articles. Boxes or packages should be carefully marked with paint, and the name of the sender should also be painted upon one end. Nail an invoice or list of the articles upon the under side of the cover, and send a letter by mail, containing an invoice and directions, also stating how and when sent. Clean packages and care in putting up will add much to the value of the produce.

BEANS AND PEAS.

New mediums are very scarce. They are worth $2@3 25. Trade quiet. We quote:

Beans, pea, prime, ℘ bush	$2 50@$2 60
Beans, medium prime, ℘ bush	2 25@ 2 40
Beans, kidney, ℘ bush., prime	2 25@ 2 60
Beans, marrow, prime	2 50@ 2 75
Beans, marrow, hand-picked or screened	3 00@ 3 10
Beans, inferior	1 25@ 1 87
Peas, Canadian, ℘ bush	1 75@ 1 80
Peas, Southern, ℘ bush	2 25@ 2 40

BUTTER.

Receipts of 9,120 packages for the week show a steady, though not a heavy increase in the arrivals. While prime Butter is not plenty, and is taken at quotations upon arriving, the medium and common grades are constantly growing worse. Farmers in this State have erred in using the cheaper Onondaga salt. It is not very perceptible until the butter has been kept some weeks, when it imparts a sort of fishy taste easily recognized, and in these times of nice discrimination really injures the sale. It was not noticed so much last year, and this encouraged the farmers to use it more freely this season. There is a great complaint of the very few packages of strictly fine Butter found in what is sent for a good dairy. There is no forcing the market at present, and only small lots are taken as wanted at the prices quoted. It is a hard matter to sell a really good dairy for more than 40c. to-day, and most of the Welsh tubs are going at 39c. The market is really very weak, with a downward tendency. We quote:

State, firkins, prime, ℘ lb	40@46
State, half firkins, Choice, ℘ lb	42@44
State medium, ℘ lb	33@37
Orange Co. and Up-River pails, ℘ lb	50@55
Western Reserve, Fine, Fall Made	32@34
Western Reserve, Summer lots, ℘ lb	22@24
Michigan, firkins, prime, ℘ lb	32@34
Middle and Southern Ohio	22@26
Rolls, in wrappers, Ohio, ℘ lb	32@34
White and Mixed, store packed	18@20
Chicago, Wisconsin, &c., ℘ lb	20@22
Northern Pennsylvania	32@40
Southern Pennsylvania	23@25
Prime State tubs, Welsh	39@41
Fair State tubs, Welsh, ℘ lb	37@38

CHEESE.

Receipts have been light for three days past, and only 23,049 have arrived during the week. This is a falling off 8,400 boxes as compared with last week; but the falling off in shipments has been still larger, leaving a heavy stock on hand, with a great deal on the way. Trade can scarcely be worse, or rather, we may say, there is no trade, the views of owners and shippers not harmonizing. Strictly fine factories would be bought up freely and sent abroad at 16½@17c., but the owners want 18c. for them in the country, and the expense of boxing and getting them here is about 1c. per lb, thus leaving no margin whatever, and dealers prefer doing nothing, as at present, rather than work with no prospect of coming out whole even. A few lots of fancy are held at 17½c., and we did hear of 17½c. offered for something really extra. We also heard of sales of factory at 14c. Country owners must bear in mind that shipments thus far have been much lighter than last year, while the make is quite in excess of the previous season. Only about one half of the past week's receipts were shipped to England, and the limited Southern and home demand takes but a small portion of the remainder. English dairy is weaker. We quote:

English Dairy, skimmed, poor ......℘ lb	8 @14
English Dairy, common to fair	15 @17
English Dairy, Conn., fine	18 @19
English Dairy, Ohio, ℘ lb	17½@18½
Factory, fair to good State	15 @16
Factory, prime State	16½@16½
Factory, fancy Chedder	17 @ —
Factory, Ohio	16 @16½
Farm Dairy, prime State	15 @15½
Ordinary to good State	10 @14
White, skimmed	5 @ 8
Vermont Dairy	15 @16
Pineapple, fine, Conn	20 @22

EGGS.

Receipts were free for a few days after last report, and the total of 2,058 bbls. is 300 in excess of last week. Still, for a day or two past they have been scarce, and prices have advanced 1@3c. ℘ dozen, with a good demand. Some finest eggs have been received. Fresh box eggs from New-Jersey and Long Island bring 35c. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh, ℘ doz	35 @—
State, good marks	34 @ 35
Western and Canada, ℘ doz., loss off	31 @31
Limed, ℘ doz., loss off	29 @31
Western, at mark, ℘ doz	28 @29
Egg Oats, ℘ bush., good	45 @50

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples are less firm, selling slowly at $3@4 25 for fine Ohio and Michigan, which are coming forward freely. The grape market does not recover its tone, and it seems impossible to check the tide of arrivals, each grower just wanting to "get off a few cases," which keeps the market overstocked, while so many inferior grapes injures the sale of good fruit. Large quantities of Ohio grapes are on sale, but do not bring the prices obtained for those grown in this State. Those grapes which will keep had better be held back for a short time until the glut is over. The trade is really very slow. Quinces have gone up $2@$5 per bbl., and are selling quickly. We quote:

Apples, fine, Western, ℘ bbl	$4 00@$5 00
Apples, River, ℘ bbl., good, hand picked	3 50@ 4 00
Apples, common, ℘ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Cranberries, ℘ bbl	11 00@13 00
Grapes, Common, ℘ lb	6@ 10
Grapes, Isabella, Pleasant Valley, ℘ lb	12@ 14
Grapes, Catawba, Pleasant Valley, ℘ lb	15@ 18
Grapes, Ohio Catawbas, ℘ lb	12@ 15
Pears, cooking, ℘ bbl	5 00@ 7 00
Pears, Vicar, ℘ bbl	7 00@ 8 00
Quinces, Pear, ℘ bbl	8 00@10 00
Quinces, Apple, ℘ bbl	10 00@15 00

FRUITS AND NUTS DRIED.

Peaches continue to advance, and 38c. have been offered for small lots. Apples are firm. We quote:

Apples, Southern, new, ℘ lb	10 @11
Apples, Western, new, ℘ lb	11 @12
Blackberries, new, ℘ lb	25 @27
Black Walnuts and Butternuts, ℘ bbl	87 @$1
Cherries, new, pitted, ℘ lb	50 @55
Cherries, pits in, ℘ lb	7 @10
Chestnuts, ℘ bush	$6 50@$7 50
Hickory Nuts, ℘ bush	$2 50@$3 00
Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, ℘ lb	16 @17
Peaches, unpeeled, halves, ℘ lb	19 @20
Peaches, peeled, prime new, ℘ lb	34 @35
Peanuts, Wilmington, ℘ bush	$3 50 @$4
Plums, ℘ lb	30 @32
Raspberries, black, new, ℘ lb	40 @45

MEATS.

We quote:

Beef Sides, ℘ lb	9 @13½
Beef, fore quarter, ℘ lb	8 @12
Beef, hind quarter, ℘ lb	13 @16
Mutton, carcass, ℘ lb	6 @11
Lambs, ℘ lb	9 @14
Pork, State and New-Jersey, light, ℘ lb	14½@15
Pork, State and New-Jersey, heavy, ℘ lb	11½@12½
Pork, Western, ℘ lb	12 @12½

Both live and dressed poultry is scarce to-day, but this may only be temporary. Free receipts would reduce the quotations to former prices. A small lot of fine fresh Jersey turkeys brought 27c. We quote:

LIVE.

Chickens and Fowls, ℘ lb	20 @ 21
Ducks, ℘ pair	87 @ 1 25
Geese, Western, ℘ pair	2 00 @ 2 50
Geese, New-Jersey and State, ℘ pair	2 75 @ 3 25
Turkeys, ℘ lb	22 @ 24
Turkeys, young, ℘ lb	20 @ 26

DEAD OR DRESSED.

Chickens, fresh, ℘ lb	22 @ 24
Chickens, Western, ℘ lb	18 @ 20
Ducks, ℘ lb	23 @ 25
Geese, ℘ lb	17 @ 18
Turkeys, fresh, ℘ lb	24 @ 26
Turkeys, Western, ℘ lb	22 @ 24
Partridges, ℘ pair	1 00 @ 1 25
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	1 00 @ 1 12
Quail, ℘ doz	2 75 @ 3 00
Rabbits, ℘ pair	50 @ —
Venison, carcass, ℘ lb	16 @ 18
Venison, saddles, ℘ lb	18 @ 20

VEGETABLES.

Sweet Potatoes are doing a little better, though lots of Virginias in poor order are selling at $2 50@$3 ℘ bbl. Jersey Culls bring 75c.@$1 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Garlic, ℘ 100 bunches	13 00@14 00
Onions, ℘ 100 strings	3 00@ 3 50
Onions, red and yellow, ℘ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Onions, white, ℘ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Buckeye, ℘ bbl	1 25@ 1 75
Potatoes, Jackson, ℘ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Potatoes, Garnet Chili, ℘ bbl	1 25@ 1 75
Potatoes, Peachblow, ℘ bbl	1 50@ 2 00
Potatoes, Prince Albert, ℘ bbl	1 25@ 1 75
Potatoes, Mercer, ℘ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Potatoes, L. I. Mercers, ℘ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Va., Sweet, ℘ bbl. bulk	3 00@ 3 25
Potatoes, Del., Sweet, ℘ bbl	3 25@ 3 50
Potatoes, N. J., Sweet, ℘ bbl	2 00@ 2 75
Pumpkins, Cheese, ℘ 100	5 00@ 8 00
Squashes, Boston Marrow, ℘ bbl	1 00@ 1 25
Turnips, Russia, ℘ bbl	75@ 1 25

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

Badger, each	25@ 60	Mink, dark	$5 00@7 50
Bear, each	$8 00@10 00	Mink, pale	$1 25@3 50
Beaver, blk ℘ lb	$2 25@2 75	Muskrat, Fall	25@ —
Beaver, pale, ℘ lb	$1 00@1 75	Opossum	15@ 20
Calf, gr'n, ℘ lb	28@ 30	Otter, Northern	$3 50@6 00
Cat, house, each	10@ 25	Otter, Southern	$2 00@4 00
Cat, wild, each	25@ 30	Racoon, Northern	50@ 80
Cattle, green hides, ℘ lb	9@ 10½	Racoon, Southern	30@ 45
Deer, Wst. qr. lb	40@ 50	Sheep and Lambs	62@1 13
Fox, red, each	$1 25@1 75	Skunk, striped	10@ 30
Fox, gray	25@1 00	Skunk, black	50@ 90
Fox, silver	$8 00@30 00	Skunk, white	5@ 8
Marten, each	$1 50@5 00	Wolf, mntn, each	$2 50@3 00
		Wolf, prairie, each	$1 00@1 25

SUNDRIES.

Corn Meal continues to advance, but must reach a limit in time. Feathers are scarcely as firm. Honey is scarce, and Hops go off lively at advanced quotations. We quote:

BEESWAX, pure, ℘ lb	40 @ 41c.
BEESWAX, impure ℘ lb	25 @ 35c.
CIDER, new, ℘ gal	15 @ 25c.
CORN MEAL, coarse, ℘ 100 lb	$2 25@$2 30
CORN MEAL, fine yellow, ℘ 100 lb	2 40@ 2 50
CORN MEAL, fine white, ℘ 100 lb	2 50@ 2 55
BROOM CORN, ℘ lb	9 @ 14c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, old, ℘ lb	60 @ 75c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, new fine, ℘ lb	95 @$1 00
FEATHERS, mixed, ℘ lb	25 @ 35c.
GINSENG, Western, ℘ lb	85 @ 90c.
GINSENG, Southern ℘ lb	$1 00@$1 05
HONEY, Clover, boxes, ℘ lb	35 @ 40c.
HONEY, Buckwheat, ℘ lb	25 @ 28c.
HONEY, strained, ℘ lb	20 @ 22c.
HOPS, prime new, ℘ lb	50 @ 60c.
HOPS, common, ℘ lb	35 @ 40c.
HOOPS—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	$40 00@$45 00
12 feet Hoops	$30 00@$35 00
SHOOKS and HEADS, each	$3 00@ $3 25
SAUSAGE, Country, ℘ lb	20
SORGHUM SIRUP, ℘ gallon	60
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c., ℘ lb	7@7½c.
RAGS, Clean White, ℘ lb	8@9c.
VINEGAR, Cider, per gal	25c.@30.

PRODUCE MARKET.—BRAYTON & RYAN, No. 94 Barclay-st., New-York. Commission Merchants for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Prompt returns for sale. Correspondence and orders for shipping solicited. Liberal cash advances on large consignments. The best of references furnished.

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE of N. R. FRENCH & Co., (Successors to Drew & French,) No. 120 Reade-st., New-York. Established in 1835. Correspondence invited. Send for Circulars. Consignments of Butter, Cheese, Game, Poultry, Eggs, Dried Fruit, &c., &c., will receive all careful attention. N. R. FRENCH & Co.

FINE ARTS.

We quote the following thoroughly sensible article from *Flake's Bulletin*, a newspaper published in Galveston, Texas. We do not often meet with words on this subject that we can so cordially approve; and we hope we shall not offend by saying that Texas is not the place where we should have expected to hear them:

"We are told by good critics that ugliness reigns paramount in many of our modern houses. There is truth in this observation. The fact is, we, as a people, are not as yet educated in art or taste. It is possible so to educate the eye as to enable it to discriminate at once an object in good taste. Children, by being accustomed to regard daily simple and correct designs, will gradually become educated in love of beauty. Accustom them to see ugly things, and their instinct for the beautiful will very soon become extinguished. A glance at the eye often teaches a child more than volumes of books could do. The ideas and impressions thus acquired are long-lived, and survive beyond all others communicated through the senses. There is a fund of truth in the maxim "seeing is believing." The education of the child's taste begins from the birth, and it may be cultivated in the nursery as well as in the school-of-art. The lessons there learned through the eye are imprinted in children's minds, and their instinct for the beautiful may be quickened by the similar aspects of the objects which are constantly surrounding them. We love to see pictures adorning the wall, we mean cheap prints, not expensive paintings, provided they contain a beautiful thought, human beauty, or a landscape scenery. The poorest house may thus be furnished now-a-days, for the methods of multiplication of pictures by woodcuts, lithographs and engravings, are almost infinite. Children will drink in the impression given by a picture, for children love pictures and carry with them the early impression through life. It speaks to us always in the same beautiful tone, and is never out of temper. Begin then to cultivate taste and art by procuring pictures that will convey some idea of beauty, of nobleness, of virtue and of endurance."

The people of Hastings, on the Hudson River, have been doing themselves credit by building a pretty house to serve as a Railroad Station. There is not probably on any railroad in the world that runs through a civilized country a more disgraceful set of tumble-down rookeries made to do duty for "stations," than can be found on the Hudson River Railroad. At some of the smaller places, at Irvington for instance, the rich men, who own all the land and control the neighborhood, building churches and school-houses and roads to suit themselves, and with no care for the cost, have also taken the stations in hand, and have made, here and there, neat, snug, little boxes to stand in while waiting for the train; but these are few, and none of them very pretty. In the absence of all care for comfort or regard for beauty, there has been a lively competition among the different towns as to which has the ugliest station. Bets have run high, bad blood has been bred, friendships have been estranged and other unpleasant consequences have followed in the train of this unhappy discussion. In one place it is asserted that nothing can excel the way in which the station roof leaks when it rains, but superiority in this respect is indignantly denied on the part of another town, whose roof leaks even when it is dry; one place claims the palm for the shocking condition of its floor, and another for the way in which its crazy sashes let in the cold in winter, but, amid such a crowd of contestants it has been almost impossible to decide. Our own predilections have always made us lean to the side of Sing-Sing, which, unless we are prejudiced, combines all the most brilliant defects found singly in the others, and appears to us to be the most wretchedly uncomfortable and hideously ugly station it was ever our good fortune to behold. We are tenderly unwilling to hurt anybody's feelings by so distinctly stating our preference; we know very well that it will make the people of Hastings very angry; that the inhabitants of Dobbs' Ferry will sulk in the most ungracious way; that Tarrytown people will never forgive us, and that the people of Fishkill will probably refuse to buy any more TRIBUNES of the newsboy. But the truth is the truth, and, as has been said by a distinguished poet, "will never stay knocked down." We know the stations of all these places are ridiculously ugly, we know how leaky they are, how dilapidated, how crazy, how windy, how ill-smelling; still we insist that the station at Sing-Sing has all these qualities in greater perfection, and has them all combined.

'Tis an odd freak of these little villages to make the first and last impression the stranger receives of them so disagreeable. The river is so lovely, the scenery so satisfying to the sense of beauty—one would think the people who live in all these handsome, comfortable houses, would wish to make these stations, which are in reality the common entrance gate to all their stately and beautiful grounds, worthy to be passed through by respected and self-respecting people. One would think the dirt would repel them, the slovenliness would disgust them—but no—they seem to like the dirt and the discomfort—perhaps by way of contrast.

At last Hastings has broken the charmed circle, and has built a station that one can really enjoy looking at. Such a pretty box ought to make people punctual; 'tis worth while going without the sixth biscuit at breakfast to have five minutes to spare in admiring Mr. Architect Smith's well-designed, well-built, convenient little house. All is pretty so far and in good taste; now we hope the effect will not be marred by painting it all over the dingy brown we Americans love so well. Do let us see the chamfers and edges pricked out with a bright, cheerful red—give us so much color at least—people can't help liking it, if once they see it.

SCIENCE.

ANIMAL FORCE AND ANIMAL FOOD—THE ORIGIN AND SUPPORT OF MUSCULAR POWER—NEW AND CONCLUSIVE FACTS.

It is only within the latest time we have been able to furnish a satisfactory demonstration of the source of the muscular energy, and the kind of food which is best adapted to supply it. From time to time various attempts have been made to supply this desideratum, but without satisfactory success; and this was because they proceeded on an exclusively chemical analysis of the components of the food examined.

This demonstration has lately been furnished, and as the memoir which contains the narrative of the experimental demonstration, has not appeared in this country, we proceed to lay the order of proceeding adopted, before our readers.

Before commencing this, it will be well to state some brief, but accurate, account of the history of the attempts to solve the problem involved.

It is well known that in 1842 Justus Liebig in considering the nature of the tissues, and the various phenomena of nutrition, respiration and motion, divided the various kinds of food into two great classes, those which contained nitrogen and were for the building up and replenishment of the muscular tissues, and those which were destitute of nitrogen, as starch, fat, etc., whose use is limited to the production of animal heat.

These two classes he named flesh formers and heat givers respectively.

He taught that the source of the muscular energy is the combustion of the living muscles by means of the oxygen conveyed to them by the blood, and that consequently every motion, however slight, is the cause of the destruction of a certain amount of muscle and coetaneously the liberation of its quantivalence of vital force.

Moreover, he said, the final product of this destruction of the muscular substance is urea, which passes into the blood and thence is eliminated in the urine by the kidneys.

Accordingly, the amount of urea given out should indicate exactly how much muscular substance had been consumed, and a man working hard ought to produce much more urea than a man at rest, since because of the great expenditure of force, a larger amount of muscular force is burnt.

The experimental proof of this, however, is very difficult to ascertain, since the amount of urea secreted also varies to a considerable extent, and with the quantity of flesh formers of the food.

Later, Helmholtz sought to apply our subsequently acquired knowledge of the relation of heat and mechanical energy, to the solution of the same problem, on the assumption, that whatever may be the approximate source of muscular force, it must be attended with disappearance of heat from the body, he concluded, that of the total heat given out by the combustion of food, a man can make a fifth available in the form of actual external work.

But neither of these theories have been accepted by competent physiologists.

It remained therefore, that the real source of the muscular force should be found.

In its simplest form the problem to be solved is whether the muscle is merely the apparatus which affects animal energy or whether it is that and also the force to work it.

In order to solve this problem by experiment by the only mode physiologists would regard as valid, there are three things to be determined.

First, the amount of force or energy generated by the oxidation of a given amount of muscle in the body; second, the amount of mechanical energy exercised by the body during a given time; and thirdly, the quantity of muscle oxydized in the body during the same time.

If therefore the the amount of mechanical force exercised by the muscles be greater than the amount of the substances oxydized could possibly furnish, then the force of the muscle is not exclusively derived from their own substance.

The data for an answer by perfectly conclusive experiment to the second part of the problem, viz: the actual work performed, has been ingeniously furnished by Fick and Wislicenus by the elevation of the body.

Animated by the spirit of the true biologist, for this purpose these two distinguished professors ascended the Faulhorn, a high mountain of the Bernese Alps, 6,560 feet high, near the lake of Brienz, whose regular slopes suited it to their experiments.

The hight of the mountain multiplied by the weight of the body of each experimenter, gave the amount of external work performed, and to this was added, the estimated external work, of the circulation and respiration.

The third datum—the amount of muscle consumed was given as a maximum, by the amount of nitrogen excreted by the kidneys.

This amount having been determined by analysis, the amount of muscle is speedily calculated, since every 15.6 parts of nitrogen indicate 100 parts of muscle consumed.

The excreted nitrogen was determined by the best method, with every possible care, and besides, that there might not be any source of loss, the amount excreted for six hours after the ascent was taken into account.

As the final result of this investigation, they determined that the muscle consumed, with a very liberal allowance for sources of error, would not account for the work performed; they conclude *that the combustion of the muscle would not account for even one-third of the work of the experiment.*

This experimental disproval of the nitrogen theory is final, and we are forced to look elsewhere for the source of that power, of which the muscles are but the agents.

In short, the authors of the chemical theory thus disproved, have not apprehended the true character of the problem itself, and hence failed in the means of determining. Since the force in question does not *take its rise in the muscles themselves* but only issues from them.

But if the muscular force be not furnished by the consumption of the muscle itself, what is the source of its supply?

To this inquiry there may be given a definite answer.

The supply of this force is directly from the food itself, as assimilated in the blood and lymphatic system and the various articles of diet, both those called heat-givers, as well as those called flesh formers.

These results of the Zurichians are completely corroborated by experiments of a similar character made upon prisoners working at the treadmill. These experiments observed by Dr. E. Smith were made upon four prisoners, who made a total ascent of 1,432 miles a day, an amount of work far more than that taken for amusement by mountain tourists. The actual muscle consumed, being determined in the same manner as in the later experiment of the German professors, it was found that the combustion was sufficient to account for less than three-fifths of the work performed, although the labor was exceedingly light.

In this course of experiment the amount of urea given out was not increased by the exercise. This forces us to the conclusion that the oxydation of the muscle contributes at the utmost but a very small proportion of the muscular force. But in reality the destruction or consumption of the muscle neither stands in the relation of *cause* to *effect*, to the muscular energy, nor of antecedent to consequent of it, but is solely due to those processes of change and death, to which all of the tissues of the body are necessarily subject.

That the above conclusions are the true ones, is clearly shown by the researches of E. Smith, who found repeatedly that the combustion of *carbon* in the body varies according to the amount of work the body performs. This fact, indicated by the amount of carbonic acid exhaled, is evident from the following table:

	Carbonic acid evolved per hour.
During sleep	19.2 grammes.
Before sleep, but after lying for several hours	23.0 grammes.
Walking at two miles per hour	73.6 grammes.
Walking at three miles per hour	100.4 grammes.
Upon the treadmill ascending one-third mile per hour	175.0 grammes.

Name of Food.	Metre Kilogrammes.	Name of Food.	Metre Kilogrammes.
Cheshire cheese	1906	Arrowroot	1900
Bread	1200	Mackerel Flesh	778
Milk	266	Lean Beef	623
Potatoes	462	Beef fat	4113
Apples	315	White of eggs	260
Oat Meal	1798	Carrots	243
Pea Meal	1705	Cabbage	198
Flour	1797	Cocoa nibs	3149
Rice	1700		

Some vegetables have a very low force value, on account of the amount of water they contain.

These views of the origin of muscular force suggest changes in the diet necessary to persons engaged in bodily labor. They show us that it is not the function specially, or even mainly, of the nitrogenous food to enable the body to perform its necessary work, although enough of it must be taken to provide fresh muscular tissue to replace that which is incessantly undergoing waste and decay. In fact, articles of food, such as animal flesh, are positive disadvantages as working food, since they are very *incompletely* burned or consumed, and consequently all the energy they can afford is not available or used. But the animal or vegetable oils or fats are completely consumed in the body.

Frankland has accurately determined the amount of force capable of being given out by the various articles of food, by noting the rise of temperature produced by deflagrating known weights with chlorate of potash under water. These results enabled him to tabulate the actual energy developed by various articles of food when consumed in the body. This table shows in a very striking degree, the superiority, as a source of animal force, of the dry farinaceous cereals over the animal food.

ANALYSIS OF LIGHT BY FILTRATION, WITH CONVECTION OF BURNING HEAT.

It is not until within the latest few years, we have been able to furnish a demonstration of the exact nature of light—that combined substance and character of motion, that causes the endless succession of physical effects which engage our attention, and environ us at every step and phaze of our existence.

The very first thing we learn is, that it is not as we have hitherto supposed, the "light" that does all these things, for light rays themselves are totally without the smallest power to accomplish anything but a *physiological* effect; but to a body of rays, dark and invisible to the eye, which lifts the water of the earth and the sea.

Let us relate the story of the rapid acquisition of this knowledge, and of the demonstration which constitute the different steps of its accumulations, which are of so recent a date, that hitherto acquaintance with them, has been confined almost exclusively to scientific circles.

It was in the year 1800, contemporaneously with the appearance of Volta's paper on the Electricity of Contact, that Sir William Herschel published his discovery of the invisible solar rays. His experiment of passing a thermometer through the various colors of the solar spectrum obtained by prismatic analysis, proved that beside its luminous rays, the sun emitted others which possessed great calorific power.

But this was very little. How to separate these sets of rays Herschel did not know. Müller of Friburg and Melloni followed. The former mapped the area of these rays in a given prismatic spectrum, and the latter measured the percentage of them ("obscure rays") in various sources of terrestrial heat. For ten or twelve years Tyndall experimented in the same direction.

The desideratum was to discover a substance to *filter* the composite radiation of a luminous source, by stopping the visible rays and allowing the invisible ones free transmission. He supposed that a *black* elementary body thoroughly homogeneous would form an effectual filter of the desired character. He finally found a substance almost perfectly answering these conditions in a solution of Iodine in Bisulphide of Carbon.

He then experienced that this substance, placed in a glass cell of suitable dimensions and interposed in the path of the beam, as a filterer, would absorb all the light rays, and permit 89 per cent of the total radiation of the sun or electric lamp, to pass as heat.

Hence ensued a series of experiments which carried this delicate department of physics almost to a culminating point.

Though this *ray-filter* was first publicly employed by him in the year 1862, nearly all the important results have been attained in the past year.

Concentrating these invisible rays through rock salt lenses, at a focus, the following results were obtained:

A piece of thick black paper was caused gradually to approach the focus of obscure rays. It was instantly pierced. The combustion being quenched and this aperture moved forward, a bit of blackened platinum was put in its place and was immediately raised to redness.

Chips of wood were immediately inflamed; charcoal was reduced to an ember at the focus; sheet lead and tin were immediately fused, and a thick cake of fusible metal is quickly pierced and melted. Blackened zinc foil placed at the focus immediately burst into flame. The bodies experimented on were inclosed in glass receivers, and the concentrated rays still burned them after having crossed the receiver.

It must be borne in mind that the "light" rays were totally excluded from this focus, and that only the dark rays were converged to it.

A cell containing a solution of alum was then placed between the diaphragm of burned paper mentioned in the first instance, and the filtering cell. This solution diminished the amount of invisible radiation.

The experiment was now marked with a most wonderful sight. The eye was slowly brought up to the focal point. The highly incandescent coke points of the electric lamp *were seen perfectly black*, projected on the deep red ground. These experiments mark a great and permanent advance in the study of radiation. One fact of most remarkable import in the physiology of optics was now developed.

The alum cell was then set aside and the undefended eye was caused to approach the focus; the heat was intolerable; but it affected the eyelids and *not the* retina. An aperture somewhat larger than the pupil was made in a metal screen, and the eye was again brought to the focus. Now, the entire concentrated beam of colorific rays entered the pupil, but no impression of light was produced, nor was the retina itself (the eyelids being screened by the metal) sensibly affected by the heat. A piece of platinized platinum was now placed at precisely the same point as the retina had been, and it instantly rose to vivid redness.

DISINFECTING POWERS OF PETROLEUM.

In the treatment of the infectious matter which spreads the rinderpest, this body has been used with very remarkable results.

Mr. Veron, the owner of very large herds in Bohemia, has given full accounts of the remedy he employed to extinguish the disease and avert it from his farms.

He caused all parts of the shed, which could have been in contact with the animals, to be washed with petroleum, and the body of the cattle afterward rubbed over with cloth soaked in the same material.

The farm servants had orders to wash their hands, boots, &c., in a mixture of petroleum and water, and to sprinkle their clothes with the mixture, while a little petroleum was added to the animals drink.

The excrements were frequently removed and the floors sprinkled with petroleum.

For five days these precautions were rigidly observed, then they were somewhat relaxed.

They were attended with complete success.

In consequence of this experience, many like experiments were afterward made in England.

Mr. Crooks afterward found that petroleum depends for its value on a small quantity (1 or 2 per cent) of carbolic acid, or a substance allied to it, for, on being deprived of this, it had no anti-septic effect.

INFLUENCE OF WOODED DISTRICTS ON THE DESCENT OF RAIN.—M. Becquerel and his son have laid before the French Academy the results of several observations conducted in the environment of Montargis. They conclude that wooded districts draw down a larger amount of rain than plains. Remembering the fact that when the clouds approach a mountain, or even a simple hill, they ascend, and then meeting a colder stratum of air become converted into rain, one is led to think that lofty woods may have the same effect. This view the authors tested by establishing five observatories in the district named, of the rainfall. They found that far *more* rain falls in the wooded than in the unwooded district.

FLUORESCENCE FROM MAGNESIUM.—Burning magnesium emits a very extraordinary quantity of ultra violet rays, which are rays extending beyond the violet extreme of the luminous scale of the spectrum, formed by prismatic analysis, and beyond the appreciable limits of the thermal rays of the same spectrum. All substances which become fluorescent show this property in the very highest degree by a few seconds exposure to this light, but the light itself when remitted has lost all actinic power.

A GOOD SIGHT OF AIR.—Few persons would credit the assertion that air can be seen, but it is true nevertheless. A practical philosopher shows that if on a windy day you hold the back of your saw horizontally at a certain angle, bring your eye to a level with the edge, and a little to the right, you will see the wind flow over it in waves.

The experiment is best in a bright day.

SCRUBBING OF GAS.—We read in a recent report in a chemical journal that Mr. Livesey read a paper on a new mode of purifying gas. His method is confined to the removal of sulphuretted hydrogen, which he effects by *scrubbing the raw gas* with desulphuretted Ammonical liquor.

WHETHER PETROLEUM CAN SUPERSEDE COAL.—A recent authority on this subject says the notion of coal being superseded by petroleum as steam fuel is utterly fallacious. One might just as well expect to obtain a ton and a half of iron, from a ton of ore, as some of the results put forward by those interested in the matter.

UREA.—Quantities of urea are now found in the milk of herbivorous animals.

The same substance has also been found to have exuded upon the skins of patients in certain diseases.

LITERATURE.

William Winter is about to publish a new volume of poems. The book will be issued by Ticknor & Fields.

Tennyson is engaged on a new poem, to be published early next year. The title has not been announced.

The oldest journal in Germany, the *Postzeitung*, published at Frankfort, has been suppressed by Bismark. It was established in the year 1616.

Sheldon & Co. also announce a new volume by Spurgeon, entitled "Morning by Morning, or Daily Bible Readings."

A new edition of the works and letters of Charles Lamb is in preparation by Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, to be published by Messrs. Moxon & Co. The existing text of the letters and some of the essays is known to be inaccurate; and Mr. Hazlitt hopes that the possessors of even scraps of Lamb's handwriting will aid in making the forthcoming edition perfect, by allowing him to inspect the autographs.

Sir Frederick Madden has resigned the Keepership of the Manuscripts at the British Museum. From about the year 1826, when he might be seen in the old painted reading-room of Montague House, transcribing for Mr. Petrie materials for the "History of Britain," he had been connected with the Museum. He is likely to be succeeded by Edward Bond, the Keeper of the Egerton Manuscripts, an archæologist of equal standing.

Sheldon & Co. have in press and will publish this month "Sunnybank," a new novel by Marion Harland, the first continuous story from the pen of this popular writer since the appearance of "Miriam" in 1862. The many admirers of Marion Harland's first novel, "Alone," will be glad to renew in "Sunnybank" their acquaintance with many of the characters in the former tale. A collection of short stories by the same author is in preparation by Sheldon & Co. as a holiday gift-book. It will be embellished with wood-cuts, printed in tints. The title is "Christmas Holly."

Dr. Edward H. Dixon has in the press of Robert M. DeWitt a volume of selections from *The Scalpel*, of which he is widely known as the editor. A previous collection of articles from the pages of the same periodical was published ten years ago under the title of "Scenes in the Practice of a New-York Surgeon." The present one is entitled "Back-Bone, Photographed from *The Scalpel*;" and from a cursory reading of some of the proof-sheets, we can testify that Dr. Dixon's pen has lost none of its accustomed sharpness. His essays consist of tales and sketches borrowed from his professional experience; pictures of medical celebrities, painted with a free and bold hand; and ringing tirades against what he deems the humbugs and absurdities of orthodox physicians.

A very noteworthy article, from the pen of Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, in a recent number of *The Fortnightly Review*, draws attention to the Russian Burns, Alexis Vasilievich Koltsof, a poet whose works have hitherto been as unknown to the majority of lettered Englishmen as the language in which they are written. Under a burden of accumulated sorrows that had their origin in disappointed love, feeble health, narrow means, and sordid circumstances, Koltsof made a brave fight in the battle of life, until his physical powers, too weak for the long endurance and continuous exertion by which strong men sometimes triumph over malignant fortune, succumbed to death before he had completed his thirty-fourth year. Having rendered homage to the heroism and poetic truth of this brief and mournful career, Mr. Ralston gives some very musical translations of Koltsof's verse. It was thus that the poet sang of his first love and first great woe:

FIRST LOVE.

Her whom I loved in early years
So well, so tenderly—who filled
With a first passion's hopes and fears
A heart which time has not yet stilled—
Can I forget her? Day by day I strive
Her well-loved image from my mind to drive;
To find new dreams my old dreams to efface,
And let another love my early love replace.
But all in vain. I strive and strive, and yet
Whate'er I do I never can forget.
When in the silent hours of night I sleep,
She comes in dreams: once more I see her stand
Beside my couch; once more her accents steep
My suffering soul in bliss; once more her hand
In mine so gently, mournfully, she lays,
While her dark eyes on mine in sadness gaze.
Speed, kindly Time, my thoughts from her to sever,
Or set me free with her to live forever.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Confederate cruiser Shenandoah, which was surrendered to the Federal authorities at Liverpool, at the close of the war, and has since been lying at that port, has been sold by the United States Consul to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

There are 55 Protestant churches in China, and 95 Protestant missionaries. Protestant missionaries are also settled in Nagasaki and Yokohama, in Japan. Many of the rich Japanese are learning from these missionaries the languages of the Western nations.

The British Government have decided upon making another effort to effect the release of the Abyssinian prisoners. Mr. Flad is the gentleman chosen to proceed on this arduous and dangerous mission. He will bear an autograph letter from the Queen, and a number of splendid presents for the Emperor Theodorus.

Ischutin, who was convicted of being the founder of the Society of Communists in Russia, and of having incited Karakosoff to attempt the life of the Czar, has been condemned to death, and fifteen others have been sentenced to exile in Siberia. Thirty-four persons compromised by the disclosures at the trial of Karakosoff have been found guilty of high treason by the Supreme Court.

Among the revolutionary committee which acted as a Provisional Government during the recent insurrection at Palermo, and which consisted of eleven members, were six princes, two barons, and a prelate. Prince Linguaglossa, one of the richest men of Sicily, was the President. A judicial inquiry has been commenced into the conduct of Prince Rauroca, Prince Saladi, and Baron Sutera, who were members of the Provisional Government.

It has been decided by the inhabitants of Dunmow (England), in public meeting, that the ancient ceremony connected with the presentation of the flitch of bacon to the happy couple who claim to have been married a year and a day without quarreling or repenting of their lots shall be revived this month. There are several candidates for the honor. The usual mock judicial trials, with a jury of maidens, the processions, &c., will take place at Dunmow, but the precise day has not yet been fixed.

At a reform meeting lately held at Leamington, the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Craig, said he was not in favor of household suffrage—for this reason, which would commend itself to Mr. Gladstone. They read in Holy Writ that though the foxes had holes and the birds of the air had nests, the Son of Man had not where to lay his head; and therefore, as household suffrage would have deprived our Lord of the franchise, he was for giving a vote to every man 25 years of age and upward.

A Royal decree has appeared in the official journal at Madrid, the most important clause of which is that any person of color living as a slave in the Spanish Antilles shall, without distinction of age or sex, become free from the moment that he or she may touch the soil of the Peninsula, or any other country in which slavery does not exist. The publication of the decree has been followed by the appointment of a commission, presided over by Senor Candido Nocedal, a member of the Cortes, charged to study the reforms required in the penal legislation of the colonies.

It is stated that the Directors of the Great Eastern are puzzled to know where to place the leviathan steamship to give her the thorough overhauling she now requires. Application was made to the Mersey Dock Board for a berth in the Alfred Dock at Birkenhead, but the Engineer reports that the big ship, even shorn of her paddle-boxes, is too wide and too long to be safely berthed there, while to give her space enough at least 5½ million gallons of water would have to be pumped out of the dock, and that cannot be done for want of adequate machinery. Even if she tried the northern entrance, which will be open in three months, the engineer is of opinion that the attempt to dock her would be very dangerous.

We are promised a splendid "Guide de Paris" to come out in time for the Great Exhibition. All the stars of the literary horizon are to shed their light on its pages. Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Theophile Gautier, and a host of lesser luminaries are already inscribed. Victor Hugo, who, though an exile from his beloved Paris, is quite up to the marvelous changes which are taking place in this city, by means of photographs, prints, &c., has already written a magnificent preface. The art treasures of the Louvre are to be detailed by that prince of *feuilletonistes* Theophile Gautier. This work is to be brought out regardless of expense, and is to prove a marvel of typography. [Paris letter, Oct. 4.

The *Soleil* publishes the following anecdote concerning the Emperor of Austria while out shooting: "His Majesty is always attended by a captain of the Guards, whose duty it is to observe the effect of each shot, and announce it. The Emperor, for instance, strikes a partridge. 'Partridge!' cries the captain. Next time it is a buck. 'Buck!' shouts the captain. One day the Emperor fired, missed his game, and wounded one of the gentlemen of his suite. The latter, on being struck, uttered an exclamation. 'His Highness the Duke of Hackenberg!' announced the captain, without the slightest change of feature or tone."

The Emperor Napoleon has received a present—the head of Cardinal Richelieu. When his tomb was violated, during the orgies of the Revolution, the body was found embalmed in a perfect state of preservation. The violators jumped into the coffin, tore the body limb from limb, and scattered the remains about. The head rolled toward a mercer who was in the crowd, attracted by curiosity, not by the sacrilegious madness which urged the others. He picked it up, hid it under his cloak, and carried it home. Here, fearing that it might be discovered, to reduce its volume he sawed it in two across the ears, preserving the mask, which still resembles the historic portrait by Philippe de Champagne, with its small moustache and pointed beard.

A Paris letter states that the Jesuit Father Leboueq has been decorated by the Emperor of China with a golden star, ornamented with sky-blue pearls, for services rendered to the Royalist army during the late war against the Rebels. The Jesuits, for some time past, have maintained a battalion in the field, and will, now that the rebellion is over, most probably plead for privileges. It is stated in Paris that the French Embassador at Pekin, on remonstrating about the massacre of Christians in Corea, was at once promised redress by the Emperor. The Corean Church numbered more than 50,000 members; schools had been established, a printing office set up, and a dictionary, the fruit of 25 years' labor, composed. All these perished in a day, without provocation or warning, by a caprice common among barbarians. The French bishops were first tortured and then beheaded, and the Christian natives were dispersed or put to death.

Nearly 2,000 Germans leave Europe every week for the United States in the Bremen and Hamburg mail steamers. A company is established at Copenhagen to encourage the emigration of Danes, Norwegians and Swedes to the United States. The children born of all these emigrants are taught the English language as their mother tongue. This is the secret of the surprising extent to which the Anglo-Saxon language is spreading in the world. If all the population of Ireland were to emigrate to America, they would be outnumbered by the Teutonic and Scandinavian races which are now traversing the Atlantic to reach the Great Western Republic. It is curious to note that, notwithstanding the multitude of persons of Irish and continental origin in the United States, the dominant races are the English, Scotch and Welsh. This is shown by the names of the governing classes from the formation of the Republic to the present time; such names, for instance, as Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Harrison, Adams, Madison, Taylor, Pierce, Tyler, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Davis, Seward, Sumner, Webster, Clay, Douglas, Scott, McClellan, Grant, Irving, Cooper, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Beecher, Parker, Stowe, Channing, Phillips, Greeley.

Sir Bernard Burke writes: "I have just been reading 'Arthur Young's Travels in France,' second edition, published in 1794, 72 years since, by W. Richardson, Royal Exchange, London; and at page 79, Vol. I, I find an entry in Young's diary, dated October 16, 1787, which goes, I think, a great way toward establishing the fact that a French mechanic, one M. Lomond, had then, A. D. 1787, 79 years ago, in actual operation in Paris, an electric telegraph. Here is the passage to which I allude: 'Oct. 16, 1787; In the evening to Mons. Lomond, a very ingenious and inventive mechanic, who has made an improvement in the jenny for spinning cotton. In electricity he has made a remarkable discovery. You write two or three words on a paper; he takes it with him into a room and turns a machine inclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small, fine pith ball; a wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment, and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate; from which it appears he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on at any distance—within and without a besieged town, for instance. Whatever the use may be, the invention is beautiful. It is not possible that the poor French mechanic may have perished in the Revolution, and his mighty invention with him?"

PERSONAL.

Gen. John C. Breckinridge is at Versailles.

Gen. Toombs of Georgia and the Hon. Jacob Thompson of Mississippi are at the Grand Hotel, Paris.

Prince Napoleon has left Havre for a three-week's excursion on the coasts of England and France.

Mrs. Laird, wife of Samuel Laird, proprietor of the Mansion House at Long Branch, died lately after a long and severe illness.

The Boston Custom-House employes have purchased a $500 silver tea service for presentation to ex-Collector Hamlin as a testimonial of their esteem.

The retiring editor of *The Circleville* (Ohio) *Union* says that during thirty-four years continual editorial service, he wrote eight thousand columns, and all for victuals and clothes.

Among the subscribers to the Italian national loan is the Emperor of the French. His Majesty possesses in the commune of Bodrio an estate which is assessed at a sum of 27,000f.

Among the Prussian subjects who will profit by the amnesty recently promulgated, is Madame Assing, who published the well-known journal of Varnhagen von Ense, the publication of which work led to her flight.

It is stated that the Emperor Alexander has forwarded to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales an invitation to assist at the marriage of the Czarewitz with the Princess Mary-Dagmar.

The Hon. Washington Barrows of *The Nashville Banner*—his first connection with which journal dates back to 1834—died in St. Louis last Friday. In 1847 he represented the Nashville District in Congress.

Mrs. Deborah Bedford, aged 93 years, the sole survivor of the famed Wyoming massacre, which occurred during the Revolutionary War, is still living with her son, Dr. A. Bedford, in Waverley, Pa.

It is understood that to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major-Gen. Hartranft, Gen. Lemuel Todd of Cumberland County will be appointed Auditor-General of Pennsylvania by Gov. Curtin.

The Texas Legislature has appropriated $2,000, or so much of that sum as may be necessary, for conveying the remains of Albert Sidney Johnston from New Orleans to Texas. A committee of one from the Senate and two from the House was appointed to superintend the removal.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Elias Howe, esq., inventor of the sewing machine, was celebrated on the 22d, at their residence on the corner of Norfolk and Austin-sts., Cambridge. Among the presents was a full set of gold service presented by Elias Howe, jr.

Dr. Toland, who was recently convicted of bigamy in Florida, was put upon the block and hired out by the Sheriff to the highest bidder. He was bid in by the County of Gadsden for five years for $1,127, the amount of fine and costs of prosecution.

The Empress of the French has just presented to the Church of Notre-Dame-des-Victoires a magnificent lamp bearing the initials L. N., and which is to burn perpetually before the high altar. It is a present from her Majesty, to which is said to be attached a vow relative to her family.

The follows are rather important out West—witness the following newspaper announcement: "Engaged—Miss Anna Gould to John Candal, City Marshal, both of Leavenworth, Kansas. From this time henceforth and forever—until Miss Anna Gould becomes a widow—all young men are requested to withdraw their particular attention."

The Rev. E. Stephenson and all the members of his family, living near Glencliff Station, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, were recently poisoned by arsenic accidentally put into the biscuits and no physician being available, all of them swallowed pieces of tobacco which proved efficient antidotes.

A French gentleman, who left Vera Cruz by the last Royal mail packet, died before he reached St. Thomas. On opening his baggage, to ascertain who he was, in order to communicate to his friends, dispatches for the Empress of Mexico, and for several European Governments were found among his papers.

The design for a marble statue of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, to be the work of Mr. Adams, the sculptor, and which, when finished, is to be placed in one of the niches in St. George's Hall, has been on private view during the past few days in Liverpool. The statue, which is to be completed in about a year and a half from the present time, represents the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer in his official robes.

The chief engineer of the Turkish squadron at Candia, a Scotchman named Andrew Cassells, recently embraced Islamism, for which act of faith he was immediately promoted and made a Bey. He is married and has four children, all of whom, with his wife, have followed his example. Cassells was a member of the Free Church of Scotland, and was looked upon as a religious character. This is, perhaps, the first instance on record of a Scotch Free Churchman becoming Mussulman, although not the first of a Scotchman doing so.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Toledo Commercial estimates the value of street improvements in Toledo this year at $759,000.

A horse mackerel, measuring some 10 feet in length, and seven feet in circumference, and weighing about 1,000 pounds, was caught in the harbor at East Boston on Tuesday.

Marie A. H. Hortzman, a beautiful young lady of 18, of Buffalo, committed suicide by drowning, because of her father's opposition to her sweetheart.

A thriving farmer at Grosse Point, Michigan, has just been granted a divorce from his wife because she deserted him in less than 24 hours after marriage.

A female has been in La Crosse, Wis., with two perfect tongues. If she live and marry won't her husband catch it!

The large house in Cambridge, Mass., known as Webster's Folly, built by Prof. Webster, the murderer, was destroyed by an incendiary, lately.

One night last week a man and his wife died of cholera at Chicago, leaving an only child, a boy of seven years, who remained in the room with the bodies, alone, many hours before he was discovered.

The oil refinery of Messrs. Bedell, Cook & Co., in Elmira, N. Y., was blown up on Wednesday, by the explosion of a boiler. Two men were seriously burned, and one man fatally.

A thunderbolt from a perfectly cloudless sky struck a church and three dwelling-houses at Rising Sun, Ind., a few days ago. It killed a girl outright and stripped all the clothing from a boy, whom, strange to say, it only stunned. A more remarkable electrical phenomenon has rarely occurred.

The bears in New-Hampshire have become very bold this Fall, and they plunder the farmers' orchards with impunity. One of them was lately discovered in a tree shaking off the apples, while two of his companions, on the ground, were deliberately gathering them up.

The Buffalo Express says that a wealthy British woolen manufacturer is removing his establishment from Scotland to that city. He proposes to establish the manufacture of woolen goods upon an extensive scale, making a specialty of plaid goods and balmorals.

A Nashville, Tenn., paper says there are a large number of insane freedmen in that State, and the local authorities, instead of sending them to the lunatic asylums, as the law requires, imprison them in the common jails and leave them to live or die, according to chance.

Over 100 vessels of various descriptions have been wrecked and disabled by the recent storms, and at least 500 people who were in them have found a watery grave. Even in these days of maritime skill and of powerful vessels, the elements sometimes gain the mastery.

A keg of powder exploded in a buggy in which two men were riding, near Winona, Minn., the other day, and blew the buggy to pieces, the hair out of the horse's tail, and burned off the whiskers and hair of the men, but did not seriously injure them.

Since the fire at Portland, on July 4, there have been between 600 and 700 buildings erected, including 15 three-story brick and granite blocks, containing in all 24 stores. The total contributions received by Mayor Stevens, of Portland, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire lack but $12,000 of a half a million.

A rich city is Chihuahua (i. e. City of Joy), in Mexico. Most of the houses therein are built of ore, from which the silver has been only partially extracted. The number of inhabitants has been reduced from 80,000 to 12,000. An American proposed lately to buy all the buildings gradually, and to extract the silver from them.

An exchange says that some boys were playing in the Park at St. Louis when the great storm commenced on Sunday evening. Suddenly one boy, 10 or 12 years of age, was caught up by the whirling gusts, and carried over a fence, some 20 or 30 yards distant, and landed upon the top of a shanty, without, however, sustaining serious injury.

A new dodge was lately attempted on a countryman in Philadelphia. He was asked to give two "fives" for a "ten," which he did, rolling up the ten with the rest of his money and putting it in his pocket. He afterward discovered that a fine black silk thread was fastened to the ten and hung out of his pocket, by the means of which they expected to pull out the whole of his bills, but it didn't work.

The Circleville Union says that the citizens of Wayne township, Pickaway County, had a rat hunt of four weeks duration, some time since. Each side numbered 20 men, under the command of Capts. James Wallace and Jacob Wiggins. The hunters assembled at the American Hotel, six miles west of Circleville, after the hunt, and counted tails, with the following result: Wallace, 2,808; Wiggins, 2,707. Total, 5,515.

A Montreal paper says that a few days since at St. Sophie, a young lad named Godman beat almost to death his neighbor, named Kirk. The sheep of the former had trespassed on the ground of the latter, who held them and refused to release them. Godman, therefore, who is only 14 years old, attacked Kirk, who is 90 years old, and boxed him with his fists until the aged man fell senseless to the ground. At last accounts Kirk was in a very precarious condition.

The Osage (Kansas) *Chronicle*, of the 9th, says: "One of the most fiendish, brutal murders ever perpetrated within the limits of our State was committed at Burlington, on Wednesday of last week. A deputy sheriff named Polley, left at home a prisoner named Bates, who was in custody on a charge of burglary, in care of his aged and crippled father. The prisoner, who was shackled at his feet, left the room, apparently to lie down, but for the real purpose of securing a shot-gun in the adjoining apartment. Upon his return with the weapon in his hand, Mr. Polley instantly closed with the ruffian, and then a desperate struggle ensued for life. It must have been a fearful one, for the old man's thumb was bitten off, and his person one mass of hideous bruises. In the contest the stock of the gun was broken from the barrel. Mr. Polley, believing that the gun was harmless, broke from his assailant and fled with tottering steps to the door-yard. The fiend incarnate followed his victim, and finding the gun-lock uninjured, discharged the contents into his side and arm. The old man fell, and the wretch with an ax, cut loose the shackle-chain and fled. Up to last accounts he had not been captured, but the country was patrolled for miles around."

AGRICULTURAL.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1866.

SPRING PLANTING—DISCOURAGEMENTS—STORMS AND WORMS—THE COST TO GROW COTTON—FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The Southern people meant to raise a large crop of cotton. They were stimulated by high prices and by their necessities. A few were a little bitter; they did not care about paying the blacks for work, still they needed cotton so much that, if it was nobody else's king, it was theirs. From a multitude of sources we gather that generally they wanted to deal fairly with the negro, and that the negro was willing to work if he could get his pay. Some deny both statements, but they are true only as exceptions.

Great difficulties oppose when any new crop or business is introduced. Success cannot arise except through intelligent and vigorous industry. Failures are natural. This Spring cotton culture to very many was partly, or entirely new. Capitalists from the North opened on a large scale Western farmers went down with heavy plows and two-horse cultivators. They plowed deep, and brought up soil never seen before. Their success in growing corn was so great that they got 30 bushels to the acre, while shallow plowing brought from five to ten. But they did not understand cotton. They got an immense growth. Cotton will not make squares till the main roots touch solid ground. The plant will blossom and mature bolls till frost. But if a large part of the season is spent before squares are formed precious days and weeks are lost. Moderately deep plowing is important. The plant grows stocky, and can withstand drouth; more than all, the soil is not likely to wash away. You can see how these men missed it. The blacks and everybody told them better. But they knew—Oh! yes.

On many of the plantations there were no fences, no gins, no stables, often no houses. Teams, plows, and family supplies were scarce. Proprietors had to spend many days in going to the station or landing; there were long delays in the arrival of things ordered, and affairs at home were neglected; work did not get on fast, but the teams and men eat as fast as ever. Multitudes of planters—who in other years had everything ready, or had credit—now were at a loss which way to turn. Such, often exclaimed to themselves, "O, for a thousand dollars." They did need it.

Finally, they plowed and planted. But how about this seed? It had been in the gin-house or loft two, three, and some four years. It had been wet, it heated, or hogs had wallowed in it. As they suspected, it proved very poor. Fully one-half of the seed this year was not fit to plant, and immense breadths had to be replanted. Beside this, there were heavy spring rains, the ground became hard, and to replant, new furrows had to be made. This caused double labor.

Thus, whatever the stand was the wet weather soon made the cotton fields green with quich grass, while the cotton faintly was seen along the rows of a sickly, purple color, and the wet gave it the sore-shin, a disease which makes it droop. This grass had to be got out speedily. It is as obstinate as sin in the human heart. To do this work on wet, spongy ground, when it is like a mass of soft india-rubber, is the hardest task the cultivator ever undertakes. Often there were showers.

At last, through despairing, protracted and exhausting labor, the crop was cleaned, when for six weeks it grew as cotton hardly ever grew before, and hopes were high. But through these six weeks over a wide extent there was no rain. On poor, and on shallow plowed ground, the plant became insignificant, and almost dried away. It could not recover. What bolls were formed opened early, and scarcely could there be two pickings. On bottoms, on fresh uplands, and on fair well plowed ground, it suffered little. Cotton likes a hot sun. No other crop, except the sweet potato, can stand so much.

The bolls began to open about the middle of August, and picking was commencing when heavy rains came. For three weeks, from Texas to Georgia, around the Gulf, and to Tennessee, it rained almost every day. Surely, one would think, all these calamities sufficient. No; in the midst of this came the cotton or army worm, a species of small catterpillar, in countless numbers. From the Rio Grande on the Mexican line, to Shreveport, thence down Red River and across Mississippi to the Alabama River, these worms made their way, or, all at once appeared, and on some plantations did not leave a green leaf, not excepting the corn and vegetables. They appeared also in Georgia and Tennessee. Still they did not cover the whole country, and the term spotted has been applied to their ravages. On the Texas coast they did not appear, and there the crop fully is an average one.

Through *Texas* early cotton is estimated at a third of a crop. In the western part there were no heavy Fall rains, nor did the worms do much damage. In other sections the rains beat whole fields to the ground. Some of the best-informed with whom we have communicated are sanguine that there will be a full half crop. It is pretty certain that the average will be greater than in any other State, except in North Carolina, for the two good reasons, that it was planted earlier, and that the soil in the far greater part is fresh.

In *Louisiana* below Grand Bayou the worm made a clean sweep, and some fields will not pay expenses. In addition to all these troubles the levees rebuilt by the State gave way, and inundated many plantations, particularly those devoted to sugar. Now, the State is not able again to perform this work. Most propose it should be done by the General Government, for it is of national importance. In other sections, and not only in this State but in others also, the wet was so constant that the seed started to grow in the ripened bolls. This is surprising, but we have the statement from several parties. However, there are a number of parishes exempt from most of these evils, and they will have all they can pick out.

In *Mississippi*, the crops in the splendid cotton region of the Yazoo country generally are short of an average, but the soil is so fertile that the aggregate must be large. On the uplands the worm did great damage, and where the soil is thin not much can be expected.

In *Alabama*, are the same complaints of a wet Spring, a dry Summer, heavy Fall rains and worms. One party bought bagging and rope for 400 bales, and now offers to take 60 bales for his crop. Another, with 1,500 acres, a Northern man, does not look for more than 200 bales. Some of the fire-eaters think the damage equal to all the Radicals ever did them. Many now are willing to rent their lands, which last Spring they were not, nor will they object to contracting with negroes. They say to them, as the preacher said to his congregation, when he broke down and they laughed, "If you think it so easy to preach, try it; curse you, try it." They do not expect more than half a crop.

Georgia reports three weeks rain, great damage by previous drouth, with some rotting of the bolls, which appear as if they had been packed hard. Corn is likely to be very scarce. From the Southern section, near Florida, there are more favorable accounts. In a large part of Georgia much of the soil has become thin with long cropping, and it is the only Cotton State where they have much resorted to manure.

From *Florida* we have no definite accounts, but the general understanding is, they will have a fair crop. We have an estimate of the whole of the variety called Sea Island; that it will be about 20,000 bales, much of which is in South Carolina and a portion in Georgia.

South Carolina complains loudly of poor seed, of severe drouth in June, then, that the negroes will not work, and that they are fat and mostly live on roasted pigs and chickens. In making up these statements we rely upon letters from all important points, and on the Southern press, and among the whole, only from one other place, and that Mobile, do we hear a complaint that the negroes will not work. In both these cases there are spiteful kicks against Congress.

North Carolina sends favorable accounts. We have statements from a high and trustworthy source that they will produce three-fourths as much cotton as in 1860, that the negroes are doing well, that the planters want to get along peaceably and do what is right, and that the whole crop of the State will be about 125,000 bales.

Tennessee suffered as much from the drouth as any other State, then came the long, heavy rains, and the worm. First the staple badly was dwarfed, when the floods came to tear down the stalks and to wash away the soil. In Western Tennessee the crop will be best. Planters will sell early, for the negroes require short settlements.

Arkansas.—On the thin uplands the drouth was terrible, and there were overflows on the bottoms. In this State were larger plantations than in any other. Those have been divided and worked with varying success, particularly by Northern men, who have learned more than they expected ever to know.

ESTIMATES.

Three months ago many were free with their estimates, but now everybody is shy. Having presented all the facts bearing on the subject we append a table of the yield in former years, and the reader can make his own estimate. A small section has nearly a full crop, a large one a half crop, in perhaps a quarter of the country, the drouth, worms and rains made dreadful havoc:

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1850-51	2,355,605	1855-56	3,524,242
1851-52	3,007,386	1856-57	2,944,805
1852-53	3,260,241	1857-58	3,117,496
1853-54	2,929,130	1858-59	3,851,691
1854-55	2,655,729	1859-60	4,664,417

SEA ISLAND CROP.

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1853-54	39,686	1857-58	40,566
1854-55	40,841	1858-59	47,592
1855-56	44,512	1859-60	46,413
1856-57	45,314		

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

It is doubtful whether ever again the cotton crop will be as large as in 1860, at least when so large a portion can be exported. We know this will startle a great many, particularly Englishmen. But we have facts which are worth oceans of hopes and theories. Our population and capital have become large, and our means for working up cotton are great and constantly are increasing. More than this, as the condition of the blacks improve, they will need more clothing and more varied productions. Inevitably many will be drawn from the cotton fields to mechanical pursuits, in accordance with natural taste, and to a greater variety of agricultural industry. This is inseparable from advancing civilization. Thousands will be connected with coarse and fine manufactures, which largely will benefit the South; they will plant orchards and vines, and be ambitious to have snug homes of their own. Large cotton crops cannot become the basis of these things. This is supposing they will be industrious. If they are lazy there will be still less cotton.

Another thing must be taken into account. The soil of the South through wide sections is so impoverished that it is utterly unable to produce cotton as formerly. The Southern people knew this very well before 1860. Their case was so desperate that they accepted war in the hopes of getting fresh land. It is a great fact, and let no one try to hide it, that a quarter of the soil of the South did its very best ten years ago. Even in West Tennessee, which, comparatively, is new, one frequently will see mile after mile of fields where 300 pounds of seed cotton is the utmost that an acre will yield, and yet, once it produced a bale. Where the ground is rolling, one will notice that the planter has run the furrows around the hill to prevent washing. We can only touch on this subject of washing, but it is one as alarming to many portions of the South as is approaching bankruptcy to individuals.

There is no bright future prospect except in a speedy seeding-down to clover. But what shall we say? The people of many counties never sow clover. There remains a considerable land known as upland bottoms, now covered with timber, on which primo cotton will grow, and the labor to drain them is not great. These speedily will be brought into cultivation; after that "comes the judgment." The nation needs more light on this subject. If the Agricultural Bureau could rise high enough and take views broad enough, it could become a blessing to our people.

WHAT IT COSTS TO RAISE COTTON.

There is no subject on which so many loose statements are made as on agriculture. Last Winter, Thaddeus Stevens, in Congress, stated that cotton can be raised at from one to two cents per pound. A statement more absurd never fell from mortal lips. It is doubtful whether the crop of this year can be picked for a mill less than a cent-and-a-half a pound. Ordinary hands will not pick more than a hundred pounds a day. It is true that when cotton is five feet high, where a boll will make a handful, and where the picker can grab in any direction without missing, he may gather three or four hundred pounds a day, but this will be on a strife or for extra reward; and it will be a case of one in ten thousand. We hear of sections this year where planters are paying their hands half a cent a pound extra for all over 100 pounds. Then there is the item of ginning and baleing, which, before the war, cost about $10 a bale, or two cents a pound, and now more. If Mr. Stevens should pick cotton one day in a common field, with a sack tied to his waist, and if he should get into a cotton press to tramp preparatory to pressing, or if he should have the paying of the bills, he would be much better prepared to make a speech on the cost of growing cotton. It is true that planters made money by raising cotton at from $50 to $60 a bale, but that was when they paid for the hardest part of the work with black-snake whips. Now that they have to pay in a different currency it is impossible that cotton can be grown at old prices. Cotton at 10 or 12 cents a pound means labor for nothing. The sooner people understand this the better.

THE TRIBUNE will take broad grounds. The true interest of every section of our country is dear to its heart. From these statements Northern farmers should learn that they must depend more upon themselves for a part of their clothing. They must raise flax and wool, and provided improved spinners and looms which save immense labor and make cloth at home. A half an acre of flax, the wool of 10 or 15 sheep worked up every other year will give cloth which will gladden their family, and even their grand children. We have never seen a wife have such bright eyes or such rosy, beautiful cheeks as when she unrolled a piece of flannel before her husband and her children. If one will look closely at this cloth and with a view to estimate its value, he will fancy that many of the threads are of pure gold.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

TUESDAY, Oct. 23.—The most prominent article on exhibition to-day was a pear exhibited by J. C. PARSONS, Vineland, New-Jersey, which weighed 23½ ounces. It was Duchesse d'Angoulême, grown upon a dwarf tree, which has been planted out two years, and was two years old when planted. Its cultivation has been only that given to potatoes among which it grew. Quite a number of pears grew upon the same ground that weighed 16 to 18 ounces; and this ground, it will be recollected, is the "barren sands of West Jersey." Verily, it is a most pleasant kind of barrenness.

CHARLES M. HEYWARD, Bridgeport, Addison county, Vt., sent a specimen of grapes, name unknown, which he has grown for ten years. They ripen there from the 15th to the 25th of October. He would like to have them named, and the opinion of the Club as to their quality. Mr. DODGE said he thought the name of Vermont Wilding would be a good one, and indicative of quality. N. C. MEEKER said they might sometimes ripen at the time named; these had not, for they were evidently frosted. WM. S. CARPENTER thought they were worthy of more attention than some members were inclined to give them. They are certainly better than none. SOLON ROBINSON thought not, for his own purpose, if obliged to eat them.

Apples.—The Old Question Revived—Apples Half Sweet and Half Sour.—JOHN G. BERGEN revived the old exploded notion that apples can be grown at the will of the cultivator, so as to be partly sour and partly sweet. Such had been lately exhibited to him by Mr. Kimball, of Brooklyn, which he said grew upon a tree in Connecticut, and that the origin of the sort was the uniting of two buds, one sour and the other sweet, which being inserted in a stock grew into a tree which produced these hybrid apples. Mr. DODGE contended that such an origin was an utter impossibility; that such dissecting of buds would destroy the life. He had often seen these mixed sweet and sour apples, but it was only a freak of nature. Dr. JARVIS thought that if any mixture had occurred it was through a mixing of pollen and not a union of buds. No such anomalies are found in the natural condition of fruit. It is possible that the nature of these apples has been entirely changed by cultivation, so as to produce fruit of the hybrid character mentioned. Mr. [illegible] contended strongly for the [illegible] origin of the apples produced by Mr. Kimball, because he told him that was the way in which they were produced. Dr. SNODGRASS thought we must take that statement as authority in opposition to all theory. Mr. DODGE said he did not dispute the fact stated by Mr. BERGEN, but did dispute the possibility of producing any such result. WM. S. CARPENTER had investigated this matter, and thought and found what appeared to be the parent tree of this kind of apples; it grew in Putnam county, New-York. A great many persons have obtained buds and grafts from that tree for the mere curiosity of growing apples which are both sweet and sour. The kind is now pretty thoroughly diffused over the country. The fruit is nearly worthless for anything but curiosity. He thought it had been proved that no two grafts from that tree produced apples exactly alike. The character of the fruit is very much owing to its exposure to the sun. SOLON ROBINSON—Now, to put an end to this matter, I will here make this public proposition, that whoever will produce an apple by inserting the halves of two buds from sweet and sour trees so distinctly marked that it shall be indisputably produced by such union, for instance, the sweet half shall be of a red apple, the sour half, a white, yellow, or green one, or showing any other characteristics of distinction which mark of the parent trees, I will pay the first producer of such apple $100, whenever it is exhibited before this Club, with sufficient proof of the manner of budding and growth. Mr. CARPENTER said he would indorse this proposition, and Mr. ROBINSON said he would publish it in the reports of this meeting, as a standing offer open to all the world to the first man who should make an exhibition of an apple which should answer the requirements. We hope this will settle the sweet-and-sour-apple question for the next five years at least.

Here is another apple question about as absurd as the above:

The CHAIRMAN read an extract from a paper printed at Waterbury, Conn., stating that an apple tree belonging to Capt. Hackstaff, which until this year has always borne Peck's Pleasant, has now given a crop of Russets. This letter produced an abundance of talk, all to no purpose. The theory was that Peck's Pleasant had grown upon grafts, and the Russets upon sprouts of the original stock. Dr. J. V. C. SMITH related a story of an apple tree, which he knew in his boyhood, with pendant limbs, which touched the ground and became partially covered by flowing or otherwise, and there took root and grew so firmly that finally the old tree was cut away, and thus the whole order of circulation of sap reversed. It is well known that the Banyan tree grows in the same way. I have seen quite a little forest which had spread out around one original trunk.

Sweet Corn.—How to Preserve by Drying.—R. S. TODD, Junction, Kansas, thinks it idle to can sweet corn when it can be so much better preserved by drying. His directions are: Take the ears when in good condition for eating, pull off the husk and silk, and drop the ears, one by one, into boiling water, to remain only three minutes. Such corn cooks as quickly as an egg. Like an egg, it is hardened by long boiling. As soon as cooked, cut it off and put it in the sun to dry. The last part of the drying may be done in an oven. It should be frequently stirred, and care taken that it does not sour, which it will do if spread too thickly. Mr. DODGE said that a person who has had much experience prefers to boil the ears in the husk. SOLON ROBINSON said he had found by experience that cutting it off and drying without cooking was decidedly preferable. It should be cut over a plate or pan, so as not to waste the juice and should be dried upon bright metal or earthen-ware.

A New Potato-Digger.—E. S. LENOX, Lincoln County, Maine, applied to the Chairman to appoint a committee to see his Potato-Digger in operation at Flatbush, Long Island, and Mr. TODD asked to have the same committee instructed to examine the work of Alden's Improved Horse Hoe. S. Edwards Todd and N. C. Meeker were appointed the committee, and instructed to add one or more Long Island farmers. Mr. BERGEN objected to acting upon the committee, because, as he supposed, this examination was to test the comparative value of this machine with others made for the same purpose. As he had never seen any other at work he should be unable to say this was the best. He also thought this committee, and all similar ones appointed to test agricultural implements, should be very careful in making reports that they do not recommend any that will not bear the test of actual practical work. The fault which he finds with all potato-diggers is that they will not work in stony land, nor when the vines are green, or the ground obstructed with weeds. This seems to be the report of several which have been tried within a year or two upon Long Island. Such machines will not answer the purpose of farmers who raise a crop for early marketing. Mr. CARPENTER said a potato-digger would not answer in his fields, but the plow will. He grew a thousand bushels this year, and found that by running a plow through the hills that it saved about one-half the labor of digging.

The Greeley Prize for Grapes.—Mr. CARPENTER announced that the prize of $100, offered by Horace Greeley, for the best grape for general cultivation, has been awarded to the Concord; and as William H. Goldsmith of Newark, N. J., made the best exhibition of this variety at the late Fruit Show of the Institute, the prize has been awarded to him. The announcement of the fact that the Concord was the favorite, elicited unanimous applause.

Grapes.—Is the Iona Hardy?—This is an important question. It is repeatedly asked. We should be glad to say yes, without qualification, but such statements as the following make us hesitate to do so. C. L. CAST writes from Brandon, Vt., Oct. 10, 1866, as follows: "We have in our village quite a large number of Iona vines, three and four years old, several of which fruited this year; and the result of a careful observation in as many as five or six different gardens is, that the Iona ripens as late or even later than the Isabella. We have not as yet a single cluster of Ionas fully colored in our town, while the Isabella, in similar exposures, is, in many instances, quite eatable. Our leading grape culturists, in this locality, have made similar observations, and are prepared to back up the above statement. Those in the latitude of Vermont, New-Hampshire and Northern New-York, who are purchasing the Iona vines on the recommendation of its

originator, that it ripens with the Delaware, are entitled to know the *facts*."

Quinces, a new use for.—The subject alluded to three weeks ago, of *quince wine*, made by HENRY A. GRAEF, Brooklyn, N. Y., was referred to a committee of physicians, chemists and experts. Their report, in brief, is that having examined the formula by which Mr. Graef makes the compound, which he calls "Cidonia Bitters," they find nothing in it which may not be taken medicinally, in small quantities, in all cases where tonics are used, while it is evident to the taste of any one who tries it—as the committee did, in comparison with a dozen other sorts, that it is the most pleasant of any one, and particularly well adapted to use in wine. The committee are also satisfied that wine of quinces is a wholesome beverage, and as this new use for them will increase their market value, their increased cultivation is recommended.

Cabbage—How to Winter.—"Please tell us the best method of preserving cabbage during the Winter."

The method of preserving celery, described last week, will preserve cabbage. It is also preserved as follows, where the heads only are wanted. It is pulled with all the leaves attached, which are folded closely around the head and that is placed upon the ground, making a compact row, in some place where surface water will run off freely. It needs two hands, one to hold the cabbage with the roots up, while the other throws up dirt enough to hold it in place. When the row is set, if convenient you may turn a deep furrow each side, or else dig trenches, throwing the dirt over the cabbages, so as to cover all but the roots. Beat the ridge solid and smooth. The disadvantage of this plan is, you cannot get your cabbage out in mid-Winter. For daily use you can keep some fresh and good, by planting the roots the whole length of the stalk, in a trench in the cellar.

Grapes and Prunes.—H. W. STEINBERGH, Green Island, Albany County, N. Y., gives an account of the successful cultivation and ripening in the open air of the Black Hamburgh, by David Thompson of that place. He exhibited this year 70 varieties, among which are Eleanor, Gilbert, Eaton, Martha, Susan, Escol, Strawberry, Ellsworth, Hamburgh, and one which he has named Green Island Seedling, which is very highly spoken of as a new accession to hardy seedlings.

The CHAIRMAN also read a letter from Mr. Thompson upon the subject of prunes, of which he is a successful cultivator. He says the trees must be grown from seeds or from suckers of the old trees. He has tried grafting and budding with poor success. There is no difficulty about their growing, but they do not hold the leaves well in Autumn, consequently do not ripen the fruit. Trees now in his garden grown from seed are covered with green leaves, and still retain the fruit, notwithstanding they have had frost enough to kill all tender vegetation.

Wine Vinegar.—NELSON HATCH, Holley, N. Y.—"Will you please give me directions for making grape juice into vinegar." The same process which will make vinegar of cider will make it of grape juice, unless it is very weak in saccharum, as it often is when the fruit is not fully ripened. In that case it will require the addition of sugar. Its conversion into vinegar will also be hastened by adding a little yeast. In all vinegar-making bear in mind that the liquid must be fully exposed to the atmosphere. It is the combination of oxygen with it that converts it into vinegar. The conversion is very rapid, when leached through straw or shavings, or dripped a long distance through the air, in a warm room.

Pear growing in Illinois.—E. A. DUDLEY writes from Fern Bluff, near Quincy, Ill., an assurance that the pears which were exhibited to the Club some time since were undoubtedly all Seckels, notwithstanding their yellow russet color and unusual size." The trees exhibit all the Seckel characteristics except perhaps in their productiveness, the branches being loaded with clusters of fruit. I should have stated that those pears were all of them the product of dwarf trees. I have other dwarfs in another part of my orchard one year older than these, and also standards, both of which produced very fine fruit, but of the Seckel color and not so large. Possibly a few fruits, founded on my experience, may be useful and acceptable. I cultivate as early in the Spring as the weather and the condition of the ground will allow—and let weeds and wild grass grow after about middle of July, using the scythe, if necessary to prevent the wild growth from interfering with the lower branches.

My reasons for this are, first—to check late growth, that there may be no unripe wood at the close of the season. Second—It shades the bodies of the trees from the direct rays of the sun. The importance of this will be manifest on examination of the southwest side of the trees in almost any orchard in this part of the country. Third—It serves as a mulching over the entire surface of the ground, protecting the Quince roots which were shallow in Winter, and keeping back Spring growth, and thus to some extent guarding against the danger from late frost—for the orchard ground is yet hard frozen, when the fields around are entirely free from frost or ice. The direction to cultivate thoroughly and succeed highly (as per books), will not do here, however proper it may be elsewhere. Two rank growth and unripe wood in the Fall would be the result. The treatment is varied somewhat in different parts of my orchard, according to the richness of the soil. The point is to have a healthy growth, and not too rank, of ripe wood. Apply manure only where it is needed upon poor spots. Protection from north-west winds is highly important. I have lost more trees and fruit from the withering winds in April and May than I have from frost. After such winds, the blossoms wilt, fruit stems dry up and lose capacity to transmit nutriment. The orchard at this time looks like a meadow of dry timothy grass, and this appears to be the best condition to place it in for Winter, in this region. In case of blight, apply the knife behind the injured part. Let this work be thorough—aye, 'radical.' 'Conservative' treatment, however well and tenderly meant, will only prove delusive, and result in more general diffusion of disease throughout the body and branches. These hints are the leading points of 'my policy.' They would have been valuable to me when I was without experience, and possibly they may prove beneficial to some who are, as I was, thrown upon their own resources, with everything to be learned."

Mr. QUINN replied that he was entirely sure that Mr. Dudley is mistaken, probably owing to double grafts, one producing seckles and the other *Fondante d'Automne*. The system of cultivation which he recommends would not answer for this section of country. Whoever allows his pear orchard to become matted with grass will inevitably fail. Mr. Meeker said whoever undertakes at Quincy to follow the instructions suited to pear culture in New-Jersey or New-England will make a worse failure than Mr Quinn would make by allowing his orchard to become as grassy as Mr. Dudley's. The soil there is so strong it is necessary to do something to check the growth of wood rather than encourage it.

Upland Rice.—THOS. DISSMORE Veredah, Juneau Co., Wis., wants to try to grow upland rice, and inquires for the address of J. Q. A. Warren, which we cannot give, nor can we tell him whether he can grow upland rice in that latitude. We have known crops in South Carolina which yielded 60 bushels of paddy per acre. Yet we believe it is rarely cultivated, for what reason we are quite unable to say. We very much doubt whether it will prove a successful crop in Wisconsin.

Manure for Blackberries and Strawberries.—H. R. SMITH, Tappan, Rockland Co., N.Y., says: "I am preparing ground this Fall for the purpose of setting blackberry and strawberry plants in the Spring. Will backhouse manure and plaster be a suitable manure for them, if so, how should it be applied?" Such manure would be better for blackberries than strawberries. For the latter it would cause too rank a growth of foliage. Blackberries cannot be manured too highly, nor with manure that is too rank. For strawberries, a fine compost, or ashes, or bone dust, should be used. The contents of the privy should always be composted; with muck if convenient. It may then be applied on the surface near the blackberry plants.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had had a good deal of experience in the use of such manure made into poudrette, the condition in which it should always be used. It is then suitable for strawberries or any other plant.

Value of Lime as Manure.—MILO SHATTUCK, Gouverneur St. Lawrence County, New-York, asks: "Will it pay to use lime at 15c. a bushel on meadow land lying in valleys between lime rock ridges, and how best to be used, with barn manure or otherwise?

"If the Club should think the question worth noticing, I hope to see its answer in the New-York TRIBUNE soon." Every question relative to manure is worthy of discussion and answer, by every farmer and Farmer's Club. Manure is the sheet anchor of agriculture, except in a few localities, of virgin soil. The constant study of the farmer should be, what and how much he can use profitably. It will not pay to use lime in some localities, but those are not always where limestone is found in place.

As to the question how best to be used, that is easily answered, for it is of universal application. Let the lime be air-slacked, and then spread at the rate of 20 or 30 bushels per acre, on the surface. Shell lime is best. If at the time of sowing small grain, harrow both lime and seed in together.

"With barn-yard manure, or otherwise?"

This question has been so often answered in these reports, and by all agricultural writers, that it does seem a little strange that it should be necessary to ask it again. Lime should never be mixed with manure, nor with any animal or vegetable substance intended for manure, except where it is desirable to hasten decomposition; and then only where the manure, dead animal, or other substance, can be thoroughly covered with the soil, swamp-muck, charcoal-dust, or plaster, either of which will absorb the ammonia disengaged by the action of lime.

Corn-cob Meal.—A farmer at Painesville, Ohio, writes: "The question as to whether corn and cob meal is as profitable to feed stock as corn meal without the cob, is a very important one for farmers. From 20 years' observation, and from actual experiments, I have come to the conclusion that at any time before the cob becomes dry, and the grain not easily shelled off and too damp to grind into fine meal, that there is nutriment in the cob; but after the cob becomes perfectly dry, say about the 1st of January, there is but little nutriment in it, it may help digestion and make the feed lighter, for ruminating animals, but does a positive injury to horses, if fed to them after the cob is dry. At your State Fair at Saratoga, corn in the ear, quite soft, was ground for feed, and obtained the approval of all who examined the feed in that shape for immediate use."

The above remarks agree fully with our own observations extended through a good many years in wide regions of country, until we have come to the conclusion, that as a general thing, grinding cobs is an unprofitable business.

Cisterns—How to Build; and How to Stop Leaky Ones.—JOS. C. SHATTUCK, Linn Creek, Camden County, Mo. "I want information about building cisterns, and mending leaky ones. I came from New-Hampshire, where the abundance of soft spring water made cisterns useless. In traveling in this State, I have found many useless cisterns, apparently perfect, but would not hold water; was told the cement was not good. In Eastern Pennsylvania they build a thick wall with two feet of concrete for the bottom. Is this necessary for a perfect cistern? In sinking one I should strike coarse gravel about a foot from the surface. Were I to plaster it with plastic slate, would it need as thick and carefully built wall as if cemented?

What is the best shape for one 14 feet deep, with an average diameter of five or six feet, considering that I am no mason myself and can get but poor workmen here? About how much cement or plaster will it take for a cistern of the above size, and how many brick for filtering partition to come to the top? I ask because all these I must freight from St. Louis at considerable cost, and have only a few opportunities in a year to get them at all. I hope these questions are not too long for the reporter's space in THE TRIBUNE, and not too simple, but that some member of the Club, who has experience in the matter, may answer them. They may all have been answered heretofore in THE TRIBUNE, but I have taken it only a few months, and the editors say there are 35,000 to 40,000 persons similarly situated; perhaps some of them may also be interested in the replies. Is there any better pump for cisterns than Joyce's double-action? I have seen but one or two, but thought them good."

We print Mr. Shattuck's letter in full; for the information of some other of our correspondents we will tell why. We have some knowledge of a man of the same name, who once lived down New-Hampshire way, where he acquired a high reputation for a pure Christian character. We think this Shattuck must be one of the same family. His chirography looks like it. It looks as though he had no design to put out a fellow creature's eyes. He writes with black ink upon white paper; and upon wide lines, and *only upon one side of the page*. These are all requisite to find the highest favor with the reporter. The above is all preface. The reader can skip that—after he has read it.

Now, we will answer the questions. Cement, to be good and water-tight, must be mixed with as much water as it can be worked with. The sand must also be coarse and sharp. It is not necessary to build a thick concrete wall, nor any other wall. We have a good cistern plastered directly upon the earth. It is circular, the bottom dish-shaped, 7 feet deep, 7 feet wide. Took three barrels of cement. If the gravel stands firm, you can plaster it. If not, make a concrete or brick wall, barely thick enough to stand. Plaster it with water-lime or plastic slate; but, mind you, not such plastic slate as is used for roofing. The coal tar for roofs *must not* be cooked; the tar for cisterns must be boiled until the pitch when cold is as brittle as glass. Then melt, and add the slate flour until stiff enough to be used with a trowel. A cistern plastered with this will be tight and endure forever. The coat need not be over a quarter of an inch thick. Your leaky cisterns can be made tight in the same way. Probably a coat put on with a brush would do it. As slate-mastic is a patented article, you cannot use it without license. Any Yankee who writes as you do can build a cistern. I would rather hire you at a venture than half who pretend to be masons. If you cannot get cement, build a cistern of wood. We built one 25 years ago which still holds water. Staves made of pine plank jointed together, a bottom of the same, and hooped just enough to hold together, is all that is necessary. The bottom of the hole was then puddled with clay. Upon this soft bed the big tub was dropped. Clay was tamped around the sides, holding the staves as tightly together as though iron-hooped. Joyce's pump is good, but we prefer West's. Freezing does not kill it.

Nails—Why Called Sixpenny, Eightpenny, &c.—GEO. BARNEY, Swanton, Vt., says: "Fifty years ago or more my father made nails to sell the early settlers in these parts. They were cut from plate by a machine worked by hand, and each nail separately headed by hand. He has told me they sold nails those days by count, not by weight, and the small nails were less in price per 100 than large ones. So I conclude that in past generations in England that they sold 100 small nails for four pence, and those took the name of fourpenny nails, 100 eightpenny nails at 8d, 100 nails at 10d., &c."

We also have among other letters one from NATH. RICHARDSON, Biberry, Penn., who thinks the name originated from the fact that a "fourpenny nail" weighs four pennyweights, and so on of the other denomination.

One from H. N. GATES, Barkhamstead, Ct., who says: "I investigated this point some years ago, while in trade in Canada. The result of my investigation was that the name originated among the English nailers, who were paid so many pence per hundred, as the name indicates, for manufacturing wrought nails. Before the invention of cut nails, all nails were always sold in the British wholesale market by the hundred, and not by the thousand."

WM. SOGLE, Dover Plains, New-York, gives the following solution of this problem: "George P. Marsh, one of the best of American authorities in philology, says ('Lectures on the English language' (1st series), page 184, note.) 'Six-penny, eightpenny, tenpenny nails are nails of such sizes, that a thousand will weigh six, eight or ten pounds, and in this phrase, therefore, penny seems to be a corruption of pound.'"

JOHN JAMESON, Boylston School, Boston, says: "I learned, many years ago, that it was because so many pence were paid for a given number; as 4d. for 100 of a certain size, 20d. for 100 of another and much larger size, &c.

The above evidence we think conclusive, that the origin of the term penny as applied to nails is, as stated, that they were made or sold at so much per hundred.

Information for Emigrants.—E. NASH, Heathville, Northumberland County, Va., sends us what would be useful information to a great many people in the Northern States, if those in the late Slave region had not apparently come to the determination to prefer to see their country lie in waste and ruin rather than to have it occupied by such people as have made garden spots upon many of the almost sterile hills of New-England. Mr. N. says: "A colony is forming at this place; good farms can be purchased for $10 per acre, and unimproved lands for $3."

We are well acquainted with that portion of the State. It is 90 miles south from Washington and only three miles from steamboat landing. We need not repeat what our correspondent says of the fertility of the soil, we grant all that and more. The country is reasonably healthy, not entirely, nor quite free from mosquitoes. It is one, however, that decent cultivation would make as productive and bright and cheerful as the best portions of New-York. It is very far from it now. If all of the inhabitants could be removed, or reconstructed upon some policy different from that of President Johnson, we could recommend Northern men to go there and settle. As matters now stand, Heaven forgive us for ever making any such recommendation. Mr. Nash says: "Previous to the war, Slave breeding and selling was the principal reliance, but now, thank God, that is played out, and they feel it most grievously." And we say, for that very reason, a Northern man might as well settle in a place with a short, hot name, as in Northumberland County, Virginia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Monrovia Station, Frederick County, Md., went from New-Jersey to that place, previous to which he traveled over Virginia and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, but found nothing quite equal to Frederick County. He says: "For good land, fine water, and a mild, healthy climate, few localities will surpass it. The price of land with good improvements varies from $30 to $100 per acre. Apples, peaches, and other fruit grow finely, and for wheat, corn, tobacco, and pasturage is as good as any in the State. Blue grass is natural. The soil is of freestone and limestone formation. Many of the farmers want to sell, and will welcome Northern men among them."

Grasshopper Pest in Kansas.—H. H. PATTEN, Aubrey, Johnson County, Kan., gives an account of the grasshopper pest in that country: "These insects first made their appearance in this county about the 20th September, and have been rapidly increasing since that time. They have eaten up turnips, cabbage, &c. Farmers have ceased sowing wheat, as they devour both the berry as it is sown, as well as the young plant when it comes up. In the counties north and west of here they are said to be more destructive than they are here, having made their appearance in those localities earlier. There appear to be no males among them; all are filled with eggs, which they deposit an inch below the surface. Will those eggs send forth another swarm of insects the coming Spring? or will they be destroyed by the effects of cold weather this Winter? These are questions which the farming community of this country would be pleased to hear answered. Unlike the common grasshopper, they fly steadily, and apparently almost with the ease of the butterfly."

For the Benefit of Bread-makers.—J. M. STANYAN, Milford, N. H., has invented a machine to mix dough and knead bread. Whoever has one need not labor. Put in the materials and turn the crank, which any child can do, and almost in no time your dough will be ready to make into loaves. If he should send one to the Club, some of us will give it a fair trial and report.

How to Restore Denuded Soil.—W. S. LUNT, Fostoria, Ohio, asks: "How can a side-hill of an acre or two, that has had all the surface soil removed by grading, be made to grow grapes successfully, the soil being clay? (1)

"What kind of grapes would be likely to do best on such a surface? (2)

"Could a hedge of Osage orange or anything else be grown on such a soil?" (3)

1. By thorough and deep plowing, harrowing and frequently stirring, or high manuring. That process will bring clay to fertility, no matter how deeply it may have been situated in the earth. The next step is to sow it with clover or some kind of grass until you get a good sod to plow under. When that is rotted, you may plant grapes.

2. Whatever variety flourishes best in your neighborhood. As you have not told the county, we don't happen to recollect the location of Fostoria.

3. An Osage orange hedge can be grown in such soil, after you have made it as above directed, not before.

Model Farmer's Club.—STORRS BARROWS, Secretary of "Trenton Union Agricultural Society," South Trenton, Oneida Co., N. Y., gives us a pleasant account of the meetings of their Club. He says: "We meet once in two weeks; generally our towns are well represented and much interest manifested in our gatherings. We are decidedly an agricultural people living in the midst of a dairy region. We may boast with propriety we are rich in soil; improvement is our motto. Now for our meetings. After organizing, the Secretary reads the past minutes; next, the minutes of the New-York Club as reported in THE TRIBUNE. Remarks are made on the material items. A system of order is strictly adhered to. Short speeches, directly to the subject, giving each member an opportunity for a short expression. Take next the question for debate; when through, weigh and condense; take the majority and record. Some evenings pass entirely in reviewing the minutes of THE TRIBUNE; one evening in reading your last agricultural address. 'All flesh is grass,' &c. For the last two years this has been our course of procedure."

If this is not the right way to conduct a Farmers' Club, Mr. Barrows wishes to be set right.

"We have cheese factories in all our sections of our Society. Butter making is also largely conducted. We do not grow our own wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, &c. Blooded stock for the milk-pail is what we are seeking. Crosses with the native are our best producers. Sheep are with us only a secondary matter; the dogs are the great bar to sheep husbandry."

As Mr. Barrows seems to invite criticism he will find it in the following sentiment of this Club, as expressed by Dr. SNODGRASS. In this Club we never take a vote upon any proposition. We think it better for every member to express his individual opinion freely and to form no parties, nor ever endeavor to sustain any proposition by the vote of a bare majority. Discuss subjects freely, good-naturedly, but never try to vote each other down. Otherwise we think the plan adopted by the Society a good one, and well calculated to be a great benefit to any neighborhood where such meetings are held.

Autumn Leaves.—Miss A. M. ALLEN, Johnson, Vt., sends a collection of colored forest leaves, to remind the members of the Club how beautifully nature provides ornaments for country houses. These leaves, carefully selected and tastefully arranged, may be glued upon a very rough piece of carpenter work and thus make a beautiful picture-frame. When arranged in a portfolio, they also afford pleasant amusement and instruction to children and often to adults.

SOLON ROBINSON said that he had lately seen it stated that leaves could be prepared by some cheap process which would make them almost as tough as leather, and asked George Bartlett, who is a practical chemist, if this process was practicable. Mr. B. replied that parchment paper, which strongly resembles that made of skins, is made by soaking writing paper in diluted sulphuric acid. He thought the same process would probably toughen the leaves.

Mr. MEEKER thought the plan would restore one of the lost arts, as he had read of garments made of fig-leaves at a very early period of the world's history.

A lady member suggested that the sulphuric acid would impair the brilliant colors of the leaves.

SOLON ROBINSON replied that even though this did occur, if they could be made tough by the cheap process of steeping them in dilute sulphuric acid, the process would make them useful for many purposes; for instance, take some of the large-sized leaves, like those of sycamore, balm of Gilead, grape, or even burdock, and they could be used in place of cotton, to make cheap, warm comforters for the beds of the poor.

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

The excitement about the drouth, which has been a prevalent complaint at stated seasons, is utterly sensational. I have conversed with a number of the oldest inhabitants, men who were born on the soil of Kansas, men whose parents were missionaries to the Indians, men who have had a life-long experience here, and they state that there has been but one drouth in this country which has at all been a complete one. There has been one partial drouth, affecting portions of the State, while in others good crops were obtained, and as a stock-raising country, Kansas has no superior on this continent, and but few equals. The evidence which has been presented is so conclusive that it cannot longer be held in doubt. Men direct from Texas report Kansas a much more profitable stock-growing country than their State. In 1866, 100,000 head of cattle were sold at aggregate value of $5,500,000, not more than one-twentieth being blooded stock and none full-blooded. In 1865, 166,000 head were sold at aggregate value of $7,000,000. Nine years ago a stock-raiser came to Kansas with 9 prime head of blooded stock, and has already disposed of more than 400 head, and has now the best blooded and largest herd blooded cattle in the State from those 9 head.

JOHN BROWN STOCK:

A Devon cow brought from Connecticut to Ohio by Old John Brown and from there to Osawatomie, Kansas, when he came into the territory. Having been routed from his home and unable to keep his stock, he prevailed upon Mr. S. N. Simpson of Lawrence to purchase it, which he did, in May, 1856. The cow is now nearly 17 years old, of the Devonshire stock. Old John vouched for her being an imported thorough-bred Devon. With her was a bull calf five years old, weight 1,900 pounds. From her breeding there are over 200 head of stock of all grades and crosses, yet every one of them have a distinct characteristic of the Devon and other signs peculiar to "*Old Susan Brown*," as she is named. Men of intelligence and stock authority, who have been in various States, and at their State fairs, affirm that there has been no better stock on exhibition in any one of them than the Durhams and Devons exhibited here.

The dairy products were creditable, and of fruit there were 45 varieties of apples and 20 varieties of crab-apples on exhibition; among them Red Astrican, our Summer Pearmain, Swaar, Ortley, Rennick, Hubbardston Nonsuch, McAffee Nonsuch, one of the best kinds, Baldwins, and Rhode Island Greenings, which bear every year in this State, Winesap, with many other varieties, which I have not space to mention. The exhibition of fruits, apples, peaches and grapes, was magnificent, and cannot fail in convincing the most skeptical that this is one of the best fruit States in the Union. I have never seen a better display East or West, than I witnessed here. The people generally seem to be waking up to this important branch of agriculture. As a remarkable fact, the poorest ground produces the best fruits; in rich grounds they run to wood; the best fruit grows in poor soil on hill tops.

Of Grapes, the show for a new State, was creditable. In dry seasons, and on the stony ridges, this fruit is likely to be a great success. One says he has experimented for 12 years and finds the Concord the best variety in this climate, and has realized for the past two seasons over $1,200 an acre from his fruit and grapes.

FORT SCOTT WOOLEN MILLS

have been running about nine months with one set of machinery, six looms, 25 bands and three carding machines. They manufacture 150 yards of cloth per day, as well as woolen goods, cassimeres and blankets. They have their own machine shops, run by steam power and use coal at $2 60 per ton. There are large deposits of coal, there equal to the Pittsburgh. The vein which it is at present taken from is 10 feet in thickness, while there is an abundance of the finest marble in the country. The President is Judge Bailey.

The address by the Hon. L. D. Thatcher was an able one, and touched many important matters which, if adopted by the farmers, will be of great benefit to the State; while the addresses of Judge Bailey, Gov. Crawford, Hon. J. L. Hulleck, and Senator Pomeroy, were able and especially advocating farming and stock raising.

The weather was very fine. The general exhibition of articles was full, the attendance large and the whole entirely satisfactory.

APPLES.

The largest apple crop this year is on the Ohio, Western Reserve. Western New-York, which yields largely, greatly is deficient. The Counties of Ottawa, Seneca, Ashland, Lorain, Medina, Geauga, Lake and others are shipping thousands of barrels to Chicago and New-York. The price paid the farmers is about $2 a barrel, when packed, $3, the difference arising from scarcity of barrels. The quality is superior.

The long negotiations between Prussia and Saxony have, as everybody expected, ended in the acceptance by Saxony of the Prussian demands. The Atlantic Telegraph informs us that the fortress of Koenigstein has been ceded to Prussia. This disposes, effectually and forever of the destiny of Saxony. She is in time of war entirely at the mercy of Prussia, and the annexation of her territory will be only a question of a few years.

The Union canvass in Delaware is conducted with energy. The Hons. S. W. Harrington, M. B. Smithers, N. B. Swope and others are on the stump, and there is strong reason to hope for a decisive Union majority.

MARRIED.

ARNOUX—BROWNE—At St. Paul's Church, Brownville, New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. Tyler, Wm. Henry Arnoux, of the city of New York, to Pauline A., daughter of Wm. H. Browne, esq., of Brownville.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, Oct. 29, 1866.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
6,789	100	1,324	29,766	22,481	60,460

These were sold at the following market-places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At National Drove-Yards	3,133	64	455	565	....	....
At Hudson City Drove-Yards	2,969	..	.....	5,791	....	....
At New-Jersey Stock-Yards	300	..	217	3,000	1,377	....
At Browning's	67	3	21	9,933	....	....
At O'Brien's	50	..	..	1,435	....	....
At Chamberlin's	47	33	120	7,541	....	....
At Fortieth-st. Hog-Yards	....	..	.....	....	14,104	....
Sent from the cars direct to Butchers and scattering	175	..	450	1,500	....	....
Average weekly receipts last year	5,255	118	1,500	16,091	11,023	33,872
Receipts last week	6,554	122	1,587	27,754	20,503	56,520

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET, THIS WEEK:

The following are the quotations per pound, upon the estimated net weight of meat, seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt., at 10 cents a pound, amounts to $80:

	Cents per pound.
Extra Beef	17 @—
The next best on sale to-day	16½@16¾
That generally rated first quality	16 @16½
Medium, or good, fair quality	14 @15
That of ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows	12½@13½
Inferior, or lowest grade of Cattle	8 @10
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at	14½@—
Extreme range of prices from	8 @17
The most of the sales are from	13 @16

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New-York	308	Illinois	1,476
Ohio	796	Missouri	34
Michigan	68	Kentucky	304
Indiana	202		

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 250; Hudson River Railroad, 164; Harlem Railroad, 2,040; New Jersey Central Railroad, 501; by Hudson River Boats, 203; on foot, 27; about 3,000 were in the One-hundredth-st. Yards on Monday.

NAMES OF DROVERS.

The following are the names of drovers, owners, or consignees of the principal droves, and where the cattle are reported from:

AT HUDSON CITY.

N. Ross, Ind.	23	Miller & Morehouse, Ohio	38
Reese & Smith, Ind.	76	J. Gertis, Ohio	17
C. Roberts, Ind.	36	H. E. Philips, Ill.	172
P. O. Neil, Ohio	52	Sims & Osborne, Ill.	67
J. T. Alexander, Ill.	563	O. W. Dayton, N. Y.	17
J. T. & G. L. Alexander, Ill.	273	D. Taffey & Co., Ky.	75
W. J. Templeton, Ind.	230	D. Taffey & Co., Ill.	73
Scott & Curl, Ind.	146	Mills & Philips, Ill.	53
Crom & Thompson, Ill.	145	S. Labarrow, N. Y.	19
O. J. Rich, N. Y.	13	J. A. Ramsey, Ky.	64
W. Allen, N. Y.	20	W. Lower, Ind.	80
C. Briggs, N. Y.	20	O. W. Sergant, O.	31
J. Moses, N. Y.	16	E. Schluser, Ind.	101
J. Allen, N. Y.	45	E. F. Webster, N. Y.	17
Mr. Hand, N. Y.	21	C. Howell, Ill.	111
J. Mitchell, Ky.	86	D. W. Butler, Ill.	69
Mr. Dodge, N. Y.	18	H. Robb, Iowa	80
Woods & Gillespie, O.	89	J. H. Brotherton, Ill.	17
McFarland, N. Y.	20	S. R. Turnbull, Ill.	16
L. G. Burrus, Ky.	58		

AT NATIONAL YARDS.

J. Budd, N. Y.	30	Burke Bros., Ill.	40
Enochs & Co., Ill.	65	A. W. Graynore, Ohio	44
W. Wheat, Ky.	60	J. Caldwell, Ind.	24
Askell & Clark, Ill.	37	J. Ryan, Ill.	19
Crow & Williams, Ill.	106	J. Ryan, Ohio	17
Bedford & Clay, Ky.	149	Geo. Mitchell, Ohio	60
M. Dalton, Ill.	23	Trainer & Co., Mich.	30
Hatch & May, Ill.	99	J. Hoyt, Ohio	34
W. J. Templeton, Ind.	108	A. S. Worrell, Ohio	38
Coon & Hossbury, Ill.	103	D. Stout, Ohio	59
J. Wilson, N. Y.	16	Coney & Conger, Ohio	23
W. Hazlewood, Ohio	90	A. H. Macey, Ill.	109
B. Gray, Mo.	24	O. White, Ill.	60
B. Gray, Ohio	41	White & Rankin, Ill.	74
P. F. Cary, Ill.	52	Southerland, Mich.	38
R. Hogshead, Ohio	46	M. J. Warner, Ohio	32
S. Schuester, Ill.	279	M. Gorman, N. Y.	49
J. A. Ramsey, Ill.	64	A. B. Mead, N. Y.	25
P. McCaffrey, Ohio	62	J. H. Williams, Ohio	47
Bedford & Kennedy, Ky.	95	J. Shannon, N. Y.	19
F. Samuels, Ill.	122	T. Lamb, Ohio	63
J. D. Gillett, Ill.	101	W. Richards, Ohio	76
Healey & Lawless, Ill.	98	Harlem Local, N. Y.	167

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 6,789 head, compares with 6,551 head last week, and with 5,255 head, average per week last year. The number sold to-day at the One-hundredth-st. market, 3,100 head, compares with 3,620 head last week, and with 5,255 head, the average per week last year, and with 4,485 head at market one year ago.

THE MARKET AT HUDSON CITY.

HUDSON CITY, Oct. 26.—The receipts of beeves so far this week are 2,811, with 15 cars expected to-morrow. It will be recollected that the market was a falling one at this place last week, and even worse at One-hundredth-st. the Monday following. Trade continued to grow worse, and prices kept going down until last Wednesday, when the market had all gone. The few sales made were at a decline of 1c. per pound from those of the previous Saturday even; good fat stock selling at 14@15c. From this very low point there is a little improvement now, and sales are more easily effected, but still at prices ½c. per pound below this day week, and the market is very far from being strong. The best drove of prime Kentucky steers, 8 cwt., and fat, were sold at 16c., and only a chance extra animal reaches 16½c., sold singly. One thing is noticeable, and that is the numbers of droves in first hands, few speculators or drovers choosing to risk a purchase after their late and not soon to be forgotten lesson. The majority of the cattle, fair retailing steers, are now selling at 13½@15c., while thinnish steers and cows are much lower. There is quite a run of ordinary State stock from the central and western portions of this State, the frost, by destroying the herbage, hurrying them off to market.

THE MARKET AT ONE HUNDREDTH-ST.

NATIONAL YARDS, Oct. 29.—The state of trade at the cattle market to-day is really better than last Monday, without any material advance in prices. The best quality of cattle being less in number than last week, have undoubtedly sold higher; at least none have been sold at 17c. ℔ ℔. Consequently we have made the average 14½c., which is one-fourth cent higher than in last report. The poorest stock have sold just about as they did last week. One set of bulls, on the scales at 4c. ℔ ℔ live weight. Several lots of thin steers, dry, poor cows, stags, bulls, &c., have sold at 8@10c. per ℔, and a good many thinnish...

From Ohio—Sam'l Thursby, 198; A. Oberholt; 194; G. W. Clark, 370; Dewey & Elliott, 360; Sam'l Sidner, 182.
From Connecticut—A. H. Close, 68.
From Kentucky—John Simmons, 177; D. W. Brown, 361.
From Indiana—B. C. Harter, 97.
From New-Jersey—L. W. Bradshaw, 39.

THE SWINE MARKET AT FORTIETH-ST.

Receipts by railroads, to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 6,430; Erie Railroad, 4,032; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 3,642. Total, 14,104.

There has been a further decline in the price of live hogs during the past week. The dullness and inactivity that existed the previous week continued for some days, the best hogs selling as low as 10c. some days, and even at that price large numbers remained unsold at the close of each day. This state of things continued until Saturday, when, principally owing to diminished receipts, an advance of ½c. ℔ ℔ was established and but few hogs remained in the yards unsold at the close of the day. There are 30 cars, or about 3,500 hogs, for sale on the market this morning; there is a fair demand, and sales are pretty readily made at 9¾@10½c. for good to best prime Western, and 9½@9¾c. for Michigan, at which figures the prospect is that all will be closed out by evening.

Receipts at Communipaw amounted to 9,048 head up to Saturday night, of which 7,377 were killed and sold dressed at 12@12½c., while 1,000 were sold alive at 9½@10½c., the remainder holding over until to-day.

COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR.

The receipts of hogs for a month past have averaged, 19,342 per week, with prices varying from 10c. to 11½c. for the best. For the same period last year we had 16,700 per week, and prices were 13½@14½c., showing quite a decline in pork.

HALSTED BROS. & PUTNAM,
No. 63 PEARL-ST., New-York,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Send for Weekly Price-Current and Marking Plate.
Our Motto:
"Quick sales and prompt returns."

FAIRBANKS'
PLATFORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.
THE ACKNOWLEGED STANDARD.
ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS furnished, upon application by Mail or otherwise to
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 252 BROADWAY, New-York.
☞ N. B.—A CORRECT SCALE is a just arbiter between BUYER and SELLER, and it is of the utmost importance that an instrument so universally called upon to decide questions of great value, in the daily and hourly transactions of business, should be of *such reliability and such exactness as to secure the confidence of all those who may be affected by the results indicated.*

DR. SAM B. SMITH'S
MAGNETIC MACHINES
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES. Price $12.
"Smith's apparatus gives a much stronger physiological effect than I have seen from any other."—[B. Silliman, Jr., Yale College.
"Dr. Smith, your machines have a stronger galvanic power than any other I have used yet."—[Dr. Thos. Allen, Philadelphia.

RUPTURE.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS cures this distressing affliction. NO PRESSURE on the BACK or SPERMATIC CORD. The pressure is INWARD and UPWARD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS, on the same principle, having a LIFTING, SUSTAINING power. Pamphlets free. Sold wholesale and retail by WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO., Sole Proprietors No. 609 Broadway.

Teas and Coffees.

STARTING OF
THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the Consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits, which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st. The American House in China or Japan makes large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d. The Banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of Teas.

3d. The Importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent in many cases.

4th. On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the Purchaser sells it to the Speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th. The Speculator sells it to the Wholesale Tea Dealer in lines at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th. The Wholesale Tea Dealer sells it to the Wholesale Grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th. The Wholesale Grocer sells it to the Retail Dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th. The Retailer sells it to the Consumer for ALL THE PROFIT HE CAN GET.

When you have added to these EIGHT profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages, and waste, and add the original cost of the Tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show, why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage, and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom House stores to our warehouses.

The Company have selected the following kinds from their Stock which they recommend to meet the wants of Clubs. They are sold at Cargo Prices, the same as the Company sell them in New-York, as the list of prices will show.

All goods sold are warranted to give satisfaction.

PRICE LIST.
YOUNG HYSON, 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 ℔ ℔.
GREEN TEAS, 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 ℔ ℔.
MIXED, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
JAPAN, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 ℔ ℔.
OOLONG, 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 ℔ ℔.
IMPERIAL, best $1 25 ℔ ℔.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 ℔ ℔.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25, best $1 50.

OFFICE OF ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., Beloit, Wis., Oct. 11, 1866.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY:
The Tea ordered came duly to hand and has given almost entire satisfaction; we shall buy our Teas henceforth only of "The Great American Tea Company," which has the thanks of the entire Club for the satisfactory manner in which the orders have been filled. My especial thanks are due you for the Complimentary.
Yours truly, WM. F. RANDALL.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., Almond Station, Oct. 9, 1866.
TO THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
GENTS: Please allow me to say to you that your Teas and Coffees sent me in orders Nos. 1 and 2, are recommended by all who use them, and are as good, if not better, than our $3 Tea at this place. Every one praises them, and you will get another order from me soon. I remain, yours very truly,
J. M. HODGES, Agent and Op'r., Almond, New-York.

For the most convenient manner of getting up Clubs see former editions of this paper.

P. S.—All towns, villages or manufactories, where a large number of men are engaged, by CLUBBING together, can reduce the cost of their Teas and Coffees about one-third by sending directly to the
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-ST., corner of CHURCH.
Post-Office Box No. 5,643 New-York City.

Financial.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, October 29, 1866.

	Buying.	Selling.		Buying.	Selling.
Registered, '81	113½	113¾	June, 7.30	105¾	106
Coupon, '81	113	114	July, 7.30	105	105¾
5-20 Registered, '62	108½	109½	June, C. I. Notes, 1864	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	114	114½	July, C. I. Notes, 1864	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	111	Aug., C. I. Notes, 1864	115	116
5-20 Coupon, '65	110	111	Oct., C. I. Notes, 1864	114	115
5-20 Coupon, '65, new	108	109	Dec., C. I. Notes, 1864	113	114
10-40 Registered	99	100	May, C. I. Notes, 1865	111	112
10-40 Coupon	99	100	Aug., C. I. Notes, 1865	110	110
Gold	146	146	Sept., C. I. Notes, 1865	110	110
August, 7.30	106	106	Oct., C. I. Notes, 1865	109	109

Miscellaneous.

"THE POPULAR IN-DOOR GAMES."

"CAROM CROQUET BOARD," "BROOKS'S CARPET CROQUET."
Send stamp for Illustrated Circular.
D. B. BROOKS & BRO., Boston, Mass.

SNOW POWDER
PATENTED MAY 29, 1866.

This is an article for washing without rubbing, except in very dirty places, which will require a very slight rub, and unlike other preparations offered for a like purpose, WILL NOT ROT THE CLOTHES, but will leave them much WHITER than ordinary methods, without the usual wear and tear.

It removes grease spots as if by magic, and softens the dirt by soaking, so that rinsing will in ordinary cases entirely remove it.

This powder is prepared in accordance with chemical science, and upon a process peculiar to itself, which is secured by Letters Patent. It has been in use for more than a year, and has proved itself an universal favorite wherever it has been used. Among the advantages claimed are the following, viz:

It saves all the expense of soap usually used on cotton and linen goods.

It saves most of the labor of rubbing and wear and tear.

Directions with each package.

And can be readily appreciated by a single trial. The cost of washing for a family of five or six persons will not exceed THREE CENTS.

The manufacturers of this powder are aware that many useless compounds have been introduced to the public which have rotted the cloth, or failed in removing the dirt, but knowing the intrinsic excellence of this article, they confidently proclaim it as being adapted to meet a demand which has long existed, and which has heretofore remained unsupplied.

MANUFACTURED BY
HOWE & STEVENS,
No. 260 Broadway, Boston.
ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF FAMILY DYE COLORS.
For sale by Grocers and Dealers everywhere.

SILVERINE
FOR
INSTANTANEOUSLY SILVER PLATING
ARTICLES OF
BRASS, COPPER, GERMAN SILVER, &c.
Restoring the plating where worn off; and for Cleaning and Polishing SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
This most useful invention of the age is a preparation of PURE SILVER, and contains no mercury, acid, or other substance injurious to metals or the hands. It is a complete electro-plating battery in a bottle. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists and Variety Stores.
HOWE & STEVENS,
MANUFACTURERS,
Boston, Mass.

50 PER-CENT SAVED BY USING
B. T. BABBITT'S best Medicinal SALERATUS, "made from common salt." Bread made with this Saleratus contains, when baked, nothing but common salt, water and flour. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

50 MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP PER-CENT SAVED BY
USING B. T. BABBITT'S PURE CONCENTRATED POTASH, or READY SOAP MAKER. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in the market. Put up in cans of 1 pound, 2 pounds, 3 pounds, 6 pounds, and 12 pounds, with full directions, in English and German, for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap. No lime is required. Consumers will find this the cheapest Potash in market. For sale by all Druggists and Grocers. B. T. BABBITT,
Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

"PULL DOWN THAT HATEFUL YANKEE FLAG."

Vide reports from Brown County, Indiana, just before the October (1866) Election.

"Pull down that hateful Yankee flag!"
Was lately cried in freedom's State.
Pull down our country's starry flag,
Which "reconstructed" Rebels hate.

"Pull down that hateful Yankee flag!"
It was in war, the Rebel's cry.
Pull down the stripes—the stars—the flag,
'Neath which our fathers learned to die.

Say, shall we pull that emblem down?
Say, shall we thus to Rebels yield?
Say, shall we dare our father's frown,
If basely thus we fly the field?

What would those buried heroes say,
Who for that flag have gone to heaven?
Dost think to God that you could pray,
When Rebel hands that flag had riven?

Pull down our country's starry flag!
Is that the cry for this election?
And must the slave his chains still drag,
To reconcile a conquered faction?

Is that the end of four years' war?
Is that alone the grand result?
What then have we been fighting for,
If we must end at this pennult?

If we must live to hear that cry—
"Pull down that hateful Yankee flag!"
'Twere better far that more should die,
Than live to hear such Rebel brag.

"Pull down," if that's the battle-cry,
Then let us pull, and pull together.
'Twere better far that we should die,
Than live to show the pale white feather.

To live to cower to Rebel hate,
That would pull down our country's flag!
'Twere better far to sink each State,
That thus prefers the Rebel rag.

To live to cower to Rebel sway!
Is that the way that freemen must?
Say who would live to see that day,
That tramps our Nation's flag in dust?

"Pull down the hateful Rebel flag!"
Let that be every freeman's cry!
To dust and mire, let's see it swag,
Or else in shame resolve to die.

There is not room on this broad earth,
For such a hateful thing to wave.
Accursed with blood, it has no worth,
Like those bright stars, to shield the brave.

"Pull down that hateful Yankee flag!"
We'll meet that cry at this election.
In spite of all this Rebel brag,
That flag shall wave o'er every section.

That flag shall wave o'er every man,
Who claims that flag as his protection.
And that is now the Yankee plan,
That we will teach at this election. E. R.

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